

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

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### STATIONS UNITED STATES NAVY.

NAME	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/age.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.	NAME	Rate.	Guns.	Ton/age.	COMMANDERS.	STATION.
Adams, s. ....	3rd	6	650	Comdr. Frederick Rodgers.	S. Pacific Station.	Nina, s. ....	4th	*4	306	Mate Andrew P. Bashford.	Torpedo-boat, Newport, R. I.
Alliance. ....	3rd	6	615	Comdr. Theo. F. Kane.	Constantinople, Dec. 8.	Omaha, screw. ....	2nd	11	1132	Capt. L. A. Kimberly. ....	Pac. Station, Callao.
AJAX, screw. ....	4th	2	550	Comdr. T. H. Eastman.	James River, Claremont, P. O.	Onward. ....	4th	3	704	Lt.-Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay	Storeship, S. P. Sta., Callao, Peru.
Alert, s. ....	3rd	6	640	Comdr. Robt. Boyd.	Yokohama, Japan.	Ossipee, s. ....	3rd	8	828	Comdr. S. L. Breese.	Cruising in G. Mexico.
Alarm, s. ....	4th	1	400	Lient. F. H. Paine.	Washington, D. C.	PASSAIC, s. ....	4th	2	486	Comdr. Chas. S. Norton ...	Washington.
Ashuelot, paddle. ....	3rd	6	786	Comdr. Geo. H. Perkins.	Asiatic Station, Chefoo.	Pawnee. ....	3rd	2	572	Mate Joseph Reid.	N. A. Sta., Port Royal, S. C.
CANONICUS, s. ....	4th	22	550	Comdr. J. G. McGlenssey.	N. A. Sta., New Orleans.	Palos, s. ....	4th	*6	306	Lient.-Comdr. Wm. C. Wise.	Asiatic Sta., Shanghai.
CATSKILL, s. ....	4th	2	496	Lient. Jos. Marthou.	James River, Claremont, P. O.	Pennacola, s. ....	3rd	22	3000	Capt. John Irwin.	P. S., N. P. Sta., Honolulu, Dec. 29.
Colorado, s. ....	1st	46	3039	Capt. Daniel L. Braine.	Receiving Ship, New York.	Phlox, s. ....	4th	2	317	Mate Benj. G. Perry.	Tug, Annapolis, Md.
Constitution. ....	3rd	6	1335	Capt. O. C. Badger.	Philadelphia.	Pinta. ....	4th	2	306	Master C. H. Lyman.	Tug, Norfolk Navy-yard.
Despatch, s. ....	4th	4	730	Comdr. F. J. Higginsont.	Constantinople.	Plymouth, s. ....	2nd	19	1122	Capt. Edward Barrett.	Port Royal, S. C.
Enterprise, s. ....	3rd	6	615	Comdr. Geo. C. Remey.	N. Orleans, Dec. 9.	Powhatan, paddle. ....	2nd	17	2182	Capt. T. S. Fillebrown.	Hampton Roads.
Essex, s. ....	3rd	6	615	Comdr. W. S. Schley.	Monrovia, Africa.	Portsmouth. ....	3rd	14	816	Comdr. N. H. Farquhar.	En route to Ant's Coast from Cal.
Fortune, s. ....	4th	2	308	Lt.-Comdr. H. C. Nields.	Washington, D. C.	Ranger, s. ....	3rd	4	541	Comdr. H. DeH. Manley.	Asiatic Station, Shanghai.
Franklin, s. ....	1st	59	3178	Capt. James H. Gillis.	Receiving Ship, Norfolk.	Rescue, s. ....	4th	111	Mate Samuel Lomax.	Fire Tug, Washington.	
Gettysburg, p. ....	4th	*2	518	Lt.-Comdr. H. H. Gorrings.	Valetta, Malta, Dec. 27.	Rio Bravo, s. ....				Comdr. J. Cromwell.	Spec. Serv., Rio Grande.
Guard. ....	4th	*2	925	Lt. Comdr. F. M. Green.	Lisbon, Nov. 30.	Santes. ....	3rd	46	1475	Lt.-Comdr. Merrill Miller.	Gunnery Ship, Naval Academy.
Hartford, s. ....	2nd	18	2000	Capt. H. A. Adams.	Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14.	Saratoga. ....	3rd	4	757	Lt.-Comdr. R. D. Evans.	Washington.
Independence. ....	3rd	22	1891	Capt. Thos. S. Phelps.	Receiving Ship, Mare Island, Cal.	St. Louis. ....	3rd	16	431	Comdr. Ang. P. Cooke.	Receiving Ship, League Island, Pa.
Intrepid, s. ....	4th	1	330	Lient. Robt. S. Carmody.	Torpedo boat, New York.	St. Marys. ....	3rd	16	708	Comdr. Robt. L. Phythian.	School Ship, New York.
Jamestown. ....	3rd	16	868	Lt.-Comdr. Henry Glass.	School Ship, San Francisco, Cal.	Swatara, s. ....	3rd	9	910	Comdr. Montgomery Seward.	San Domingo.
Lanier, s. ....	4th	2	496	Lient. Geo. R. Durand.	James River, Claremont, P. O.	Supply. ....	4th	2	547	Comdr. Wm. A. Kirkland.	New York.
MAHOPAC, s. ....	4th	2	550	Lient. Wm. W. Rhoades.	James River, Claremont, P. O.	Tuscarora. ....	3rd	6	736	Comdr. J. W. Philip.	Mare Island.
MANHATTAN, s. ....	4th	2	550	Lient. J. A. Chesley.	Norfolk, Va.	Tallapoosa, p. ....	4th	*2	650	Lient. Joseph E. Jones.	Washington.
Marion, s. ....	3rd	9	910	Comdr. R. F. Bradford.	Villefrance, France, Dec. 9.	Tennessee, s. ....	3rd	23	2135	Capt. Jonathan Young.	En route to Hong Kong.
Michigan, p. ....	3rd	98	450	Comdr. Geo. W. Hayward.	Spec. Serv., Erie.	Trenton, s. ....	2nd	11	2300	Capt. John L. Davis.	European Stat'on.
Minnesota, s. ....	1st	46	3000	Capt. S. B. Luce.	New York.	Vandalia, s. ....	3d	8	910	Comdr. Henry B. Robeson.	European Station, Malta, Dec. 23.
Monongahela. ....	2nd	11	960	Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh.	Aden, Dec. 18.	Wabash, s. ....	1st	45	3000	Capt. Ralph Chandler.	Receiving-ship, Boston.
MONTEAU, s. ....	4th	2	496	Lient. Thos. M. Gardner.	Washington.	WYANDOTT, s. ....	4th	2	550	Lient. Albert Ross.	Washington.
Monocacy, p. ....	3rd	6	747	Comdr. Geo. W. Sumner.	Hong Kong.	Wyoming, s. ....	3rd	6	736	Comdr. Alfred Hopkins.	Washington.
New Hampshire. ....	2nd	15	2600	Commodore A. K. Hughes.	Port Royal.						

\* Battery of Howitzers.

† Ordered to command.

Iron-clads in small caps. Wooden sailing vessels in italics.





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## THE ARMY.

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Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, *Paymaster-General.*  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, *Chief of Engineers.*  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, *Chief of Ordnance.*

W. T. Sherman, *General of the Army of the United States.*  
Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, *Adjt.-General.*

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: *Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.*  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, *A. A. G.*

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*Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.*  
Major George D. Ruggles, *A. A. G.*

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*Fort A. Lincoln.* 1st Lieut. E. A. Garlington, *7th Cav.*, *Regt.*  
*and P. Adjt.*

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*Cheyenne Ag., D. T.* 1st Lieut. G. G. Lott, *11th Inf.*, *A. A. G.*

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*Headquarters, Fort Shaw, M. T.*

First Lieutenant Levi F. Burnett, *7th Infantry*, *A. A. G.*

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*quarters, Fort Keogh, M. T.* 1st Lieut. G. W. Baird, *A. A. G.*

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*Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.*

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*Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.*

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*Headquarters, Fort Clark, Tex.*

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Major C. G. Sawtelle, *C. Q. M.*

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Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, *A. A. G.*

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Major Samuel Brock, *A. A. G.*

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Howard: *Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.*

Major Henry C. Wood, *A. A. G.*

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*headquarters, Lewiston, I. T.*

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Kautz: *Headquarters, Prescott.*

Major James P. Martin, *A. A. G.*

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Capt. Wm. M. Wherry, *A. D. C.*, *Act. A. A. G.*

Major-General J. M. Schofield, *Superintendent, U. S. M. A.*  
Capt. Robert H. Hall, *Adjutant, U. S. M. A.*

### GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. D. S. Stanley, *23d Inf.*, *Supt. Hdqs, New York.*  
First Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, *23d Infantry*, *A. A. G.*

### PRINCIPAL DEPOT—GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. M.

Captain E. G. Bush, *10th Infantry*, *Commanding.*  
Surgeon A. K. Smith, *U. S. A.*, *Post Surgeon.*

Asst. Surgeon J. P. Kimball, *U. S. A.*

First Lieut. M. Barber, *16th Inf.*

First Lieut. W. N. Sage, *11th Inf.*

First Lieut. C. Bird, *23d Inf.*

First Lieut. J. M. Ross, *21st Inf.*

Acting Asst. Surgeon A. F. Stelgers, *U. S. A.*

### DEPOT—COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Major J. E. Yard, *20th Inf.*, *Commanding.*  
Surgeon C. B. White, *U. S. A.*, *Post Surgeon.*

First Lieut. J. E. Quenton, *14th Inf.*

First Lieut. L. M. O'Brien, *17th Inf.*

First Lieut. D. Robinson, *7th Inf.*

First Lieut. H. R. Brinkerhoff, *15th Inf.*

Second Lieut. G. K. Spencer, *19th Inf.*

### RENDERINGS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Baltimore, Md., 318 W. Pratt st., Capt. Saml. Ovenshine, *5th Inf.*  
Boston, Mass., 18 Portland st., Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, *6th Inf.*  
Buffalo, N. Y., Spaulding's Ex-

## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 1, DEPT. TEXAS, Jan. 11, 1878.

The attention of the Department Commander having been called to the practice of officers leaving their companies, trains, or escorts, to take care of themselves when they get within an early ride of a post or town, and when their presence is more needed with their commands than at any other time, post commanders are notified that when such officers, if their juniors, come under their command, or as soon as they reach posts, will be expected, hereafter, to promptly report to these Hdqs by telegraph all such cases of absence from their guard, party, or other duty, so that another officer may be detailed to take charge of the party left without a commander.

S. O. 5, DIST. NEW MEXICO, Jan. 10, 1878.

On the application of the Chief C. S. of the District, the A. C. S. Fort Union, N. M., will ship with the utmost expedition to the A. C. S. Fort Bliss, Texas, a variety of Subsistence Stores for use of the troops in the field at El Paso, Texas.

G. O. 2, M. D. P. AND D. C., Jan. 14, 1878.

In compliance with the request of D. Barrilis, Consul for Italy, the flag will be at half-staff on Tuesday, 15th instant, at Division Hdqs and at the several posts and stations in the harbor, and at Benicia; and as a further mark of respect for the stricken Royal Family and the bereaved Italian people, as well as a token of the friendly relations existing between the two countries, guns will be fired at Alcatraz Island every half hour, from sunrise till sunset.

G. O. 1, DEPT. ARIZONA, Jan. 3, 1878.

Announces the extent of the Military boundaries of Camp Bowie, Arizona.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surgeon R. Barnett, from duty in the Medical Director's office at this Hdqs, to Little Rock Bks, Ark., to relieve, temporarily, A. Surg. E. Bentley (S. O. 10, Jan. 18, D. G.)

1st Lieut. J. C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Mil. Div. of Missouri, for duty at Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

### DETACHED SERVICE.

A. Surg. W. L. Newlands, at Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, M. D. P.)

A. Surgeon R. Barnett, to temporary duty at New Orleans, La., the office of the Medical Director (S. O. 8, Jan. 14, D. G.)

A. Surg. A. B. Campbell, M. D., member G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., Jan. 21 (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. T.)

A. Surg. H. A. Duncanson, to Santa Fé, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico, for duty with the troops now serving at or near Fort Bliss, Texas (S. O. 7, Jan. 11, D. M.)

In the absence of the District Commander 1st Lieut. and Adj. J. S. Loud, A. A. G., will make the quarterly inspection of the disbursement of appropriations of officers at these Hdqs (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. N. M.)

A. Surg. C. E. McChesney, now at Fort Sisseton to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty with detachment of recruits for the 5th Infantry now en route to Fort Keogh. After the arrival there Dr. Chesney will return to his station at Fort Sisseton (S. O. 10, Jan. 15, D. D.)

Colonel W. D. Whipple, A. D. C., will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report to the Lieut.-General, comd'g Mil. Div. of Mo., to accompany him on a tour of inspection (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

Capt. A. G. Robinson, A. Q. M., to Fort Andrews, Plymouth, Mass. (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, D. E.)

Surg. J. M. Cuyler, M. D., to the Depts. of the South and Gulf (S. O. 6, Jan. 15, M. D. A.)

A. Surg. H. S. Turrill will examine such recruits as may be presented to him by Captain J. W. Clous, 24th Infantry, recruiting officer in San Antonio, and will also during the sickness of the post surgeon, perform the latter's duties at the post hospital (S. O. 12, Jan. 15, D. T.)

Surg. E. P. Vollum, member G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Jan. 21 (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.)

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days, on Surgeon's certificate, Captain J. Gilliss, A. Q. M., Cheyenne Depot (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, D. P.)

Three months, with permission to go beyond sea, Capt. J. G. Butler, Ord. Dept. (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.)

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., to Little Rock Bks, Ark., paying troops thereat on muster rolls of Dec. 31, 1877 (S. O. 10, Jan. 18, D. G.)

### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Steward C. Schmidt, to duty at Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 2, Jan. 3, M. D. P.)

Hosp. Steward C. F. Matrone, from duty at these Hdqs to San Diego Bks, Cal. (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, M. D. P.)

Com. Sergt. G. Farley (recently appointed from Sergeant, Co. C, 2d Cavalry), to Helena, Mont. T. (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.)

## THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Oviar Grover.—*Headquarters,* and E. F. H. L. Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; A. K. Camp Harney, Ore.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. Fort Boise, I. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. F. A. Boutelle, member, G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9 (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, M. D. P.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—*Headquarters* and C. D. E. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. D. C. Pearson to Fort Snelling, Minn., for duty with the detachment of recruits for the 5th Inf. now en route to Fort Keogh (S. O. 10, Jan. 15, D. D.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. P. Clark to Red Cloud Agency, D. T., and Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 6, Jan. 17, M. D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. W. P. Clark (S. O. 5, Jan. 16, M. D. M.)

Company Gardens.—General Sherman received from Major Brisbin, commanding the post at Fort Ellis, Montana, reports of company gardeners for the year just ended. He states that the troops have been for two years constantly in the field during all the summer or growing months; yet both seasons they have had excellent gardens. The amount of perishable stuff was enormous. All the vegetables used are of the best quality. So far as living is concerned Fort Ellis is one of the best stations for cavalry in the country, and the cheapest to supply. There have been no desertions for a long time, and the commander attributes this in a large measure to the manner in which the soldiers are fed and cared for. The reports above alluded to give the amount of potatoes, onions, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, salsify and cabbages raised on 264 acres by Cos. F, G, H and L of the 2d and Co. G of the 7th Cav. The commander says the value of the several articles, if bought there, would be about as follows: Potatoes, \$3,865; onions, \$2,352; turnips, \$785; carrots, \$206; beets, \$815; parsnips, \$235; salsify, \$9; cabbage, \$1,250; total, \$9,007, not including the perishable stuff referred to.

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—*Headquarters,* and A. B. F. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C. Camp Robinson, Neb.; G. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D. Fort Sanders, W. T.; E. L. New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H. M. New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. J. C. Thompson as J.-A. of G. C. M. Fort Sanders, W. T., by S. O. 150, from these Hdqs (S. O. 5, Jan. 17, D. P.)

4th CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—*Headquarters,* and A. C. D. K. L. M. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—Col. R. S. Mackenzie, Major H. C. Bankhead, members, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., Feb. 4 (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, D. T.)

Compliment to the Fourth.—The Buller, Pa., *Citizen*, of Dec. 12, says: The 4th Cavalry has finally been ordered back from the Indian Territory to the Rio Grande border. When this regiment was removed from Texas in 1874, the citizens of that State repeatedly petitioned the War Department to have it returned, they volunteering to pay all the costs of the transfer. To the ceaseless efforts of this regiment may be attributed the perfect security from plunder by the Indians and Mexicans of the settlers on the Rio Grande during the years they were stationed there, and we may predict that at no distant day we shall hear of stirring news from that quarter.

5th CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—*Headquarters* and A. B. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. K. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. G. F. Price, member, G. C. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., by par. 2, S. O. 150, from these Hdqs (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, D. P.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Forbush, J.-A. of G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Jan. 21 (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.)

A Sergeant Shot.—A despatch dated Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 22, says: "Sergt. John Moore, of the 5th Cav., was fatally shot last night by Philip A. George."

6th CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—*Headquarters* and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

\* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

Capt. Campbell.—The Helena (Ark.) *Independent's* Washington correspondent reports that copies of the President's disapproval of the proceedings and findings in the case of Capt. Chas. H. Campbell, and of the reports of the Secretary of War and the Judge-Advocate-General, on which it is based, have been sent by his direction to each member of the court, and Col. Kautz, the commanding general of the Department of Arizona. "This very unusual action," adds the *Independent*, "attracts considerable attention in Army circles, and among Pacific Coast people. It is universally regarded, and was doubtless intended, as a very pointed rebuke both to the court and to Col. Kautz. It appears from the records in this case that Col. Kautz was summoned as a witness for the defence, Capt. Campbell proposing to prove, in mitigation of certain charges of devoting Government property to private uses, that he had simply adopted a custom." Col. Kautz was absent at the East, and did not appear before the court, the *Independent* states.

Obituary Resolutions.—At a meeting of Co. B Liter-



ary Association, held at Camp in Huachuca Mountains, A. T., Dec. 24, 1877, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, It has pleased the Almighty to remove from this life our worthy brother, Thomas B. Kelly, who died December 22, 1877, be it

*Resolved*, That in the death of our worthy brother, Thomas B. Kelly, our association has lost a valuable member, our company a brave soldier, and the community a worthy citizen.

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Co. B Literary Association, humbly bowing to the decrees of Providence, feel deeply our loss, and hereby extend our heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted relatives.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his relatives, and to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for publication. CHARLES H. JAMES, President. JOHN BURNS, Secretary.

**7TH CAVALRY**, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Ft. Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

*Rejoin*.—2d Lieut. A. J. Russell will rejoin his proper station (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.).

Sergt. E. J. Davis, Co. K, will return to Fort Rice, D. T. (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.).

**8TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Change of Station*.—Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, with Co. H, to join his proper station (S. O. 65, Dec. 24, D. R. G.).

*Detached Service*.—1st Lieut. E. Luff, 2d Lieuts. S. W. Fountain, Q. O. M. Gillmore, members, G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., Jan. 21 (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. T.).

Col. J. I. Gregg, Capt. W. McCleave, members, G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Jan. 21 (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.).

*Scouting*.—During the tour of duty of companies of the 24th Inf. at Edinburgh, Tex., the C. O. Ringgold Bks, Tex., will cause the country between that post and Edinburgh to be scouted by detachments of cavalry at least once a week. In addition to this he will keep himself informed as to the condition of the country between his post and Carrizo, Tex. The company at Santa Maria will scout the country as far as the camp at Edinburgh, Tex. The C. O. Fort Brown, Tex., will see that the country is scouted to Santa Maria, Tex., and also below his post. The C. O. Ringgold Bks will take advantage of the presence of three companies of cavalry at his post to perfect them in battalion drill (S. O. 65, Dec. 24, D. R. G.).

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; I. Fort Wingate, N. M.

*Detached Service*.—1st Lieut. B. Dawson, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Mo., Jan. 21 (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.).

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. L. Ft. Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

*Change of Station*.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Davidson is relieved from command of Dist. of Upper Brazos and the post of Fort Richardson, Tex., and will proceed to Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 9, Jan. 10, D. T.).

*Detached Service*.—2d Lieut. J. Bigelow, Jr., member, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 16 (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. T.).

**1ST ARTILLERY**, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

**2ND ARTILLERY**.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort Henry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. F. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

*Detached Service*.—Major J. McMillan, member, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., Feb. 4 (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, D. T.).

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; K. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; E. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

*Change of Station*.—Sergt. J. J. Bennett, C, with detachment of five enlisted men, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 10, Jan. 16, D. M.).

*Leave of Absence*.—One month, Capt. E. R. Warner, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 13, Jan. 15, D. E.).

*Transfers*.—2d Lieut. C. A. Postley from Bat. F to B; 2d Lieut. C. B. Satterlee from Bat. B to F (S. O., Jan. 18, W. D.).

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. M. P. Miller, J. Egan, E. Field, 1st Lieut. W. Ennis, C. F. Humphrey, members, and 2d Lieut. J. M. Jones, J. A. of G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9 (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, M. D. P.).

*Ball at the Presidio*.—"As an inducement to other companies," writes a correspondent, "and encouragement to the battery, I would like to give you a short description of a grand ball that came off here on New Year's eve. The battery quarters, a room 145 by 40 feet, was selected for the ball room. This was decorated with twelve garrison flags, made into a canopy and festooned along the walls, giving one the impression of some huge, oriental tent, gotten up by Uncle Sam to display the stars and stripes to their best advantage. Around the room in blue and silver, with evergreen wreaths, were displayed the different corps badges, with crossed sabres and helmets underneath. On either side of the band stand was a howitzer, and stack of shot, and on each side of these was a large evergreen star, with the old and new year represented (in blue and gold) in the centre. Besides these there were innumerable stars, shields, emblems, coat of arms, etc., arranged around the room in appropriate positions. The windows were hung with deep red white lace curtains, and ten large chandeliers lit up the hall. The dining room was decorated pretty much the same, but one combination that attracted a

good deal of attention from citizens, was the paraphernalia of our piece, crossed sponge staff and wormer with the pouches, pendulum horse, friction primers, case shot, and all. Fourteen mess tables were laid in the dining room and dressed with excellent taste by the ladies of our battery, the table afforded all the delicacies of the season with several different kinds of wine; a bar for other drinks was kept in a separate room. The invitations and programmes were in the highest style of the printer's art, the order of dances representing a half drooping flag. Gen. McDowell honored us with his presence, and also the officers of the garrison, and at one time of the ball there were over four hundred people present. The reveille gun, which very apparently sounded all too soon, reminded the dancers of the coming day, and they broke up with regret that such pleasure could not last forever."

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and B. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

**1ST INFANTRY**.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency; H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. F. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; H. I. Spokane Falls, I. T.; K. Fort Colville, W. T.

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

*Leave Extended*.—1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, A. D. C., Portland, Ore., one month, to apply for further extension of two months (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, M. D. P.).

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and C. E. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; B. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh; F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

*Detached Service*.—1st Lieut. E. L. Bailey, member, G. C. M. Fort Fetterman, W. T., by S. O. 146, from these Hdqrs; 2d Lieut. H. E. Robinson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Sanders, W. T., by S. O. 150, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 5, Jan. 17, D. P.).

*Leave Extended*.—1st Lieut. G. O. Webster, three months (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.).

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

**6TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft. Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendive, M. T.; D. Fort Peck, M. T.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. W. M. Wherry, A. D. C., to Washington City (S. O., Jan. 21, W. D.).

**7TH INFANTRY**, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY**, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. E. B. Savage, member, G. C. M. St. Louis Bks, Jan. 21 (S. O., Jan. 16, W. D.).

**9TH INFANTRY**, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; K. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. F. Fort McPherson, Neb.; C. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; E. Fort Sanders, W. T.

**10TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Texas; E. Fort Richardson, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. J. N. Craig, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., Feb. 4 (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, D. T.).

*Accident*.—A press despatch from San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 23, reports that Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, Adj. 10th Inf., has been so seriously injured by the upsetting of the stage from Fort Clark that his leg will have to be amputated, the bone protruding through the flesh. The accident took place at Uvalde, ninety miles west of San Antonio.

**11TH INFANTRY**, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Keogh, M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

**12TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Cp. Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

*Detached Service*.—2d Lieut. S. C. Mills, member, G. C. M. San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 9 (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, M. D. P.).

*Leave of Absence*.—One month, Capt. J. L. Viven, Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 4, Jan. 5, M. D. P.).

Two months, 1st Lieut. D. J. Craigie, Camp Mojave, A. T., to apply for extension of two months (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, M. D. P.).

*Furlough*.—The C. O. Camp Mojave, A. T., will grant a furlough for sixty days to Corpl. E. Daniels, Co. A (S. O. 1, Jan. 8, D. A.).

**13TH INFANTRY**, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. Ft. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. R. A. Torrey, member, G. C. M. Jackson Bks, La., by par. 2, S. O. 177, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 9, Jan. 16, D. G.).

*Relieved*.—Capt. P. H. Ellis from duty as a member G. C. M. Jackson Bks, La., in par. 2, S. O. 177 (S. O. 9, Jan. 16, D. G.).

**14TH INFANTRY**, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartstuf.

**15TH INFANTRY**, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

**16TH INFANTRY**, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

*Change of Station*.—Sergt. J. Hannegan, Co. F, from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Wallace, Kas. (S. O. 8, Jan. 14, D. M.).

**17TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

**18TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. H. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

*Masked Ball at Atlanta*.—The Constitution of Atlanta says: On Friday evening, the enlisted men of the garrison honored King Rex by a grand masquerade on an unusual and extended scale. The grand march began at tattoo, and such a brilliant assemblage and different characters as were represented, are seldom witnessed in the Army. The usual waltzes, polkas, quadrilles, etc., were participated in by all until 12 o'clock, and were the source of much amusement and enjoyment to all present, when they unmasked for supper, which was spread in one of the large company dining rooms. The tables contained all of the luxuries of the season to which ample justice was done by the trippers of the light fantastic toe. Dancing was then resumed and continued until late in the morning. The characters represented deserving of special mention, were Brother Jonathan, Indian Chief, Fox, Dom Pedro, Spanish count among the gentlemen, and Goddess of Liberty, Scottish Maiden among the ladies. The music on the occasion was rendered by the principal musicians of the 18th Infantry band, and was par excellence. Many officers of the garrison honored the ball by their presence, and were very complimentary in the remarks as to its success. The reception committee and floor managers worked hard and diligently to see that everybody enjoyed themselves and to their credit should be given for the successful beginning and termination of the garrison Rex ball.

*Lieut. Patten*.—The N. Y. World says: Lieut. W. S. Patten, of the 18th Inf., now stationed at Atlanta, is a son of that Colonel Geo. W. Patten whose "Seminole's Reply"—

Blaze with your serried columns,  
I will not bend the knee—  
is so familiar to all school-boys.

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. E. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

*Lieut. Witherill*.—Before a G. C. M. which convened at Fort Lyon, C. T., Sept. 20, 1877, and of which Colonel C. H. Smith is president, 1st Lieut. Charles T. Witherill was tried and found guilty of the charges of I. "Violation of the 60th Article of War;" II. "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline;" III. and Additional Charge, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The President has commuted this to "suspension from rank and command, on half pay, for one year" (G. C. M. O. 2, Jan. 16).

**20TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. San Antonio, Tex.; A. C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Lieut. Col. L. C. Hunt, Capt. J. H. Patterson, 1st Lieuts. P. Harwood, J. Bannister, members, G. C. M. Fort Clark, Tex., Feb. 4 (S. O. 13, Jan. 16, D. T.).

**21ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**22ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; B. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

*Leave of Absence*.—Two months, 1st Lieut. B. C. Lockwood, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 7, Jan. 16, M. D. A.).

One month, 1st Lieut. C. C. Cusick, Fort Brady, Mich. (S. O. 14, Jan. 17, D. E.).

**23RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Fort Dodge, Kas.

**24TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

*Change of Station*.—The C. O. Ringgold Bks, Tex., will direct Capt. J. N. Morgan, with all available officers and men of Co. K, to Carrizo, Zapata County, Tex., and relieve Co. I; 1st Lieut. J. M. Thompson, with Co. I, to join his proper station; 2d Lieut. H. Wygant, with all available men of Co. G, to Edinburgh, Tex. (S. O. 65, Dec. 24, D. R. G.).

*Detached Service*.—2d Lieut. J. J. Brerton, member, and 1st Lieut. M. Wessells, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 16 (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. T.).

2d Lieut. A. A. Augur, member, and 1st Lieut. A. C. Markley, J. A. of G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., Jan. 21 (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. T.).

**25TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

*Detached Service*.—Capt. D. Schooley, 1st Lieut. E. J. Stivers, 2d Lieut. H. H. Landon, members, G. C. M. Fort Duncan, Tex., Jan. 16 (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. T.).

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 19, 1878.*

Major James Curtis, U. S. Army (retired)—Died Jan. 19, 1878, at Chicago, Illinois.



**Officers Registered.**—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Jan. 23: Lieut. J. H. Willard, Engr. Corps; Capt. J. J. Van Horn, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. Leonard, U. S. A.; Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. W. P. Clark, 2d Cav.; Col. I. Vogdes, 1st Art.

**PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The following promotions and appointments were sent to the Senate for confirmation, Jan. 21: **Promotions**—2d Lieut. John Pope, Jr., 1st Artillery, to be 1st lieutenant; additional 2d Lieut. John B. White, 4th Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant; additional 2d Lieut. Adam Sloker, 5th Artillery, to be 2d lieutenant. **Appointments**—Albert Squiers, 2d lieutenant, 1st Infantry; Thomas J. Clay, 2d lieutenant, 10th Infantry; Erastus W. Maxwell, 2d lieutenant, 20th Infantry; William A. Nicholls, 2d lieutenant, 23d Infantry; Stephen O'Connor, 2d Infantry, sergeant; Thomas Mosher, Jr. (of Signal Corps), to be 2d lieutenant, 23d Infantry.

The following were confirmed Jan. 23: B. F. Hancock, 2d lieutenant, 2d Infantry; Augustus C. Macomb, 2d lieutenant, 4th Infantry.

#### MAJOR RUNKLE IN HIS OWN DEFENCE.

MAJOR BENJ. P. RUNKLE, in a letter to the N. Y. World, says: "Very severe and unjust attacks have been made upon me on account of my restoration to the Army by President Hayes. I cannot think that the editors of the papers publishing these attacks would do so if they knew the facts. I accordingly send the following: I was not restored upon a mere legal technicality, but upon the merits of my case. This I think every one will admit appears clearly from the following extracts made from the official report of the Military Committees of the Senate and the House, second session of the 44th Congress:

There were only six specifications, out of the twenty-seven charged, on which Major Runkle can be held responsible. Of these six cases the review says, in substance, that in one case the accused paid the bounty to the wrong man; in another, that the evidence indicates that the accused mailed a check in full payment to a representative of the claimant; in another, the accused did give to a sub-agent money to pay the claims, and said agent returned the vouchers signed, and reported them paid, and that on these three cases the fair inference is that the accused was guilty of neglect of duty, but not of corrupt conduct or personal fraud.

As to the remaining cases, the Judge-Advocate-General says: "In the last three of the cases mentioned there is little or no ground for imputing [to Major Runkle the crime of embezzlement]; and he further states that 'it is nowhere [in the records of the court] affirmatively established that the accused actually appropriated money to his own use.'"

From the review of all the evidence in this case as summed up by the Judge-Advocate-General, it appears that Major Runkle was charged with embezzlement, in that he appropriated to his own use public moneys that he should have paid to certain freedmen, and it was proved that in one case he paid bounty to the wrong man; in another he mailed a check to the claimant's representative; in still another he was deceived by a sub-agent of the bureau; and in the remainder that he returned the vouchers to his superior, and promptly and distinctly reported that they had not been paid.

On these facts it is difficult to see how the Court-martial arrived at a verdict of guilty. The Judge-Advocate-General, in his review of the case, says that the decision of the court "was no doubt founded upon the fact that the accused, in the opinion of the court, failed to prove that he had disposed of the public funds in his hands for the purpose for which they were designated." But this would not be sufficient, for the reason that a Court-martial is not charged by the law anywhere with the duty of auditing the expenditure of public moneys, and if it were this would still not be sufficient, as it was not shown that the accused had misappropriated any money. A Court-martial is authorized to determine the innocence or guilt of certain parties of crimes set forth in distinct charges and specifications, which the United States must prove, or the court must find "not guilty." Under no conditions will it do, be the accused a felon at the bar of a criminal court or a disabled and retired veteran before a Court-martial, to find him guilty because he did not prove himself innocent.

Therefore, as the charges on which Major Runkle was tried were not proved, the court had no authority to find him guilty of failure to perform certain duties over which a Court-martial has no jurisdiction, even had such failure been proved, which in this case it certainly was not, and it, therefore, follows that Major Runkle was not legally dropped from the retired list of the Army, and that consequently he has ever since been, and is now, an officer on that list.

Your committee, therefore, report back a substitute for bill (H. R. No. —), and recommend its passage.

"The only consequence of the legal decision was to give the President the right to review, and he did review and declare that the charges had not been sustained. That he was not alone in this opinion the report above cited shows. The Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, in his report made by order of President Grant, was of the same belief. Did I suppose you would have time and inclination to read the full official abstract of the evidence I would send you a copy thereof, but I believe the inclosed will convince you that the President did right. The reports to the contrary and the perversion of facts which have been imposed upon the press and the people originated with a gang of Washington blackmailing scoundrels. I also inclose a history of the official acts of the War Department during my trial, showing that it was a prosecution. The documents quoted are from the record."

In a letter to the N. Y. Herald Donat Platt says of Major Runkle, who is his nephew: "When the war broke out Ben. P. Runkle, then but a boy, volunteered as a private and fought his way up to the rank of colonel, in command of a brigade; and how gallantly he fought every superior officer under whom he served willingly testifies. The latest instances is that of Gen. Burnside, who, when the resolution was offered in the Senate, came to the defence of Col. Runkle, saying to his brother Senators, 'I know nothing about this case, but I recollect Major Runkle as one of the most gallant officers in the Army.' At the battle of Shiloh Colonel Runkle fell at the head of his regiment desperately wounded, and was left for dead on the field exposed to the weather. Rescued by almost a miracle to life, he was in the saddle again before his wounds were healed, and he served with distinction until the end of the war."

ENGLAND.—"You stop pounding that boy." Russia—"I'll pound him if I want to." E.—"You will, you?" R.—"Yes, I will." E.—"Oh, you will, eh?" R.—"Course I will." E.—"Oh!" And that's how the matter stands at present.—*Detroit Free Press.*

#### PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has done nothing in the way of military legislation since the holiday recess. The House Committee on Indian Affairs is reported to be ready to report a bill transferring the Indian service to the War Department. The sub-committee of the House Appropriation Committee, having in charge the Indian appropriation, is waiting for action by the House on this report as well as the report of the Committee on Military Affairs before completing the bill. The *Herald* says, "the statistics furnished the committees seem to puzzle them, and it is a question with them whether the best interest of the service will be promoted by the transfer. The opinion is expressed that the nature of the service tempts great frauds. It is curious that of late the Indian Ring are willing to have the Indians transferred to the War Department."

The House Committee on Appropriations has agreed upon and reported the Fortification Appropriation bill. The total amount recommended is the same as last year—\$275,000. \$100,000 for repair of fortifications; \$100,000 for armament of coast fortifications; \$25,000 for Gatling guns; \$50,000 for torpedoes for harbor defenses.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has amended the House bill for the payment of three months' extra pay to the soldiers of the Mexican War, by making it include also the officers, petty officers, seamen, and mariners who served in that war. The bill is designed to cover the cases of those persons whose applications for the three months' extra pay, granted by the act of 1849, were not received or acted on before the appropriation was covered into the Treasury. The committee discussed at length Senator Plumb's bill to suppress gambling in the Army by means of an additional Article of War. It was made a special order for the next meeting, with every indication that it will then be agreed upon for favorable report to the Senate. Senator Burnside's bill to abolish all discriminations as to race or color in Army enlistments, etc., was also taken up, but met with considerable opposition, and went over without action.

A communication was transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War, from Prof. Gardner, of the Military Academy, in reference to an appropriation for an assistant professor of law; also a letter from the Secretary in regard to the publication of records of the war; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The resolution authorizing Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds to accept presents from the King of Siam has passed both houses of Congress. A similar resolution in favor of Medical Inspector T. J. Turner has passed the House.

H. R. 138, for the relief of Henry M. Meade, late Paymaster U. S. N., has been reported favorably, and the following bills adversely: H. R. 2059, to change the rank of Col. Robt. C. Buchanan, U. S. A., and H. R. 623, for his relief. Petition of 1st Lieut. Jas. S. King for compensation for private property. The following bills are before Congress in addition to those already published:

H. R. 1594. Provides that promotion of commissioned officers shall be linear through all grades up to and including the grade of colonel, in cavalry, artillery, and infantry of the Army: *Provided*, That in case of a voluntary transfer of an officer from one arm of the Service to another to a position below his linear rank, he shall thereafter be entitled to such promotion, and such only, as pertains to the position thus accepted by him. Sec. 2. That subalterns of cavalry, artillery, and infantry promoted from second lieutenants to first lieutenants, and from first lieutenants to captains, during each half year, shall be assigned, by the Secretary of War, on or before the next succeeding first day of January and July of each year, to such vacancies as may have occurred in the grades to which they shall have been promoted, in their arms of the Service, during that period, and in such manner as shall incur least expense for transportation: *Provided*, That each and every officer so assigned shall retain the rank to which he is entitled under the provisions of the first section of this act. Sec. 3. That in every "Official Army Register" hereafter issued, the linear rank of subalterns of the line of the Army shall be given separately for the different arms of the Service.

H. R. 1642. To restore the name of George A. Armes to the linear list of captains of cavalry.

H. R. 1650. That every soldier, sailor, marine, or officer whose combined enlistments in the Union Army during the war of 1861 to 1865 amount to five years and upward, and who were honorably discharged therefrom by reason of the closing of said war, or subsequent to the ninth day of April, 1865, shall be entitled to 160 acres of land, subject to entry under the homestead laws existing on the date last aforesaid, without the settlement required in section 2305, R. S., but shall be entitled to receive a certificate of title upon entry, either in person or by agent, upon payment of the cost of such entry, the survey, and fees now required for like services under the acts aforesaid.

H. R. 1675. Credits States with arms issued to them and expended in the suppression of the War of the Rebellion."

H. R. 1732. Grants Theo. D. Wilson new commission as Naval Constructor, next below John W. Esby.

H. R. 1860. Pays 1st Lieut. George McDermott, 5th Infantry, for services as such from Jan. 5, 1863, to July 17, 1873.

H. R. 1867. Provides that the Pay Department of the Army shall consist of one paymaster general, with the rank of brigadier-general; four assistant paymasters-general, with the rank of colonel of cavalry; six deputy paymasters-general, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry; twenty paymasters, with the rank of major of cavalry; twenty paymasters, with the rank of captain of cavalry. Sec. 2. No appointment of paymasters with the rank of major shall be made until the number of paymasters holding that rank be reduced to twenty: *Provided*, That when the number of paymasters holding the rank of major be reduced to forty, appointments of paymasters with the rank of captain may be made to fill the vacancies: *Provided, however*, That such appointments shall be made from subaltern officers of the line of the Army. Sec. 3. Promotions in the Pay Department of the Army shall be made according to seniority of commissions: *Provided, however*, That promotion to the grade of brigadier-general shall be made by selection from the field officers of the Pay Department. Sec. 4. This act shall not be construed to deprive any officer now in the Pay Department of his commission in the Army.

H. R. 1901. Restores Philip W. Stanhope, late 12th Infantry, to Army with back pay, and places him on the retired list.

H. R. 1916. Retires Jas. A. Bates, U. S. A., as lieutenant-colonel instead of captain.

H. R. 1920. Reorganizes the life saving service.

H. R. 1921. Retires C. H. McNally as major, instead of captain, from Dec. 24, 1866.

H. R. 1996. Retires Isaiah Dowling, U. S. N., as passed assistant surgeon.

H. R. 2001. Gives Captain and Asst. Surgeon Arch. B. Campbell, U. S. A., rank and precedence from Oct. 14, 1867.

H. R. 2040. Refers to Secretary War claims of heirs, Colonel Stephen H. Long, late U. S. A., for use of "Long's Scrapper."

H. R. 2059. Advances Robt. C. Buchanan from colonel to major-general, on retired list, from July 1, 1877.

H. R. 2071. Provides that the monthly pay of the following enlisted men of the Army shall, during their first term of enlistment, be as follows, with the contingent conditions thereto, now provided by law: Sergeant-majors and quartermaster sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$36; chief trumpeters of cavalry, principal musicians of artillery and infantry, saddler sergeants of cavalry, and 1st sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$34; sergeants of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, \$34; corporals of cavalry, artillery, light artillery, and infantry, \$28.

H. R. 2072. Gives bounty to men who enlisted between July 22, 1861, and May 30, 1861, and were discharged to accept promotion.

H. R. 2108. Authorizes review of proceedings of G. C. M. in case of Surg.-Gen. Wm. A. Hammond, and his restoration to Army, on retired list, without back or future pay.

H. R. 2128. Extends time for presentation of claims for horses and equipments to Jan. 1, 1879.

#### GEN. POPE ON ARMY REORGANIZATION.

In reply to the circular of the House Committee on Military Affairs, Gen. Pope has sent a communication in which he sets forth his views at length. He suggests that the committee should for the present limit itself to determining what regular force should be maintained, and whether it shall consist of a complete and compact organization, or whether it shall be divided up into skeleton organizations, capable of large expansion of the enlisted force without increase of officers. In either case the number and rank of Line officers to command it will be quite accurately known, as such officers vary little in number in any army. Without undertaking to specify what he considers a sufficient force under either arrangement, he expresses an opinion, which he thinks will not be contradicted by those familiar with the service required of the Army, that 25,000 men is too small a force for the needs of the country. He presents various arguments to prove, however, that the committee, in order properly to determine the question of Staff organization and administration, should provide for its thorough investigation by a board of officers of rank and great experience, the officers to be designated by act of Congress, and to submit a plan, subject to changes by Congress, for final enactment, after full consideration, into law. He says: "When troops are concentrated in large bodies in districts of country abounding in most of the supplies necessary for them, as is the case everywhere in Europe, there will, of course, be needed a comparatively small number of Staff officers; but the conditions in our Service are almost precisely the opposite of this. Our troops are of necessity scattered about at small posts or in small detachments in the field over the half of a great continent, in regions sparsely settled or not settled at all, where the question of supplying them is very difficult, and surrounded with circumstances and necessities wholly unknown to the armies of Europe. The necessity of buying in distant markets and transporting thousands of miles by rail, by river, and in wagons, the supplies needed for each one of these small posts and detachments, of necessity requires more agents and involves more foresight and calculation than fall within the experience of any other country. The number of Staff officers for such service cannot be fixed by adopting the standard of other armies placed in widely different conditions, but is a question of practical knowledge and experience and can only be determined by those familiar with all the conditions."

Gen. Pope, in the course of an interesting discussion of other branches of the subject, remarks: "It seems not improper, though not required by the terms of your circular letter, to invite the attention of your committee to a question, which, although it underlies all plans for the organization of the Army, appears to have been little, if at all, considered; and that is, the manifest propriety of adopting a military system which shall be in harmony with the spirit of our Government and the feelings and habits of our people. 'An army organization is no more an abstraction than the organization of a government, and no more independent of the character of a people, or their habits of life and thought. An Army, no less than a form of government, must be suited to a people, or it is sure to prove both inefficient and unsatisfactory. To say that because a system of Army organization and administration has worked well in Germany, or France, or elsewhere, where there exists such wide differences both in the character and habits of the people and the nature of the military service to be performed, it should, therefore, be adopted in this country, is no more sound than to say the same thing of a political form of government. The logic of such a proposition leads absolute to the opposite conclusion.'"

**SUICIDE OF COL. LONG.**—Captain and Brvt. Lieut.-Col. Andrew K. Long, U. S. Army, Depot Commissary of Subsistence, in Washington, committed suicide by shooting himself through the left breast between the hours of five and six o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 22, at his residence on Twenty-first street. Dr. Basil Morris, Surgeon U. S. Army, was immediately called, but was unable to do anything to save the injured man, as the wound proved almost instantly fatal. The cause assigned by a member of his household is temporary insanity. The particulars, so far as known, are that Capt. Long went to his home at the usual hour that afternoon, and, entering his wife's room, had a brief conversation with her, and immediately afterward passed into an adjoining room, and shot himself. Colonel Long attempted suicide about two years ago. He is the second of the officers who were on the staff of ex-President Johnson who have died by their own hands, the other being Paymaster Morrow. Colonel Long was originally appointed by ex-President Johnson a second lieutenant in the Sixth Infantry, having entered the volunteer service, Feb. 1, 1864, as a first lieutenant in the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel Geo. Spaulding. He was appointed Major and A. A. G. of Volunteers, Oct. 4, 1865, subsequently receiving the brevet of Colonel of Volunteers, and on the 2d of March, 1867, the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He was a faithful and conscientious officer. He was a native of Illinois.



## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*  
 RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*.  
 JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*.

**BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.**  
 YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. C. Howell.  
 NAVIGATION—Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen.  
 EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
 ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.  
 MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
 PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Geo. F. Cutler.  
 STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
 CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

**FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.**  
 EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.  
 ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.  
 NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
 SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.  
 SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.  
 NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

**FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.**  
 NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.  
 NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullaly.

**NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.**  
**COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.**  
 Commodore E. R. Colhoun, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
 Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.  
 Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.  
 Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D.C.  
 Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.  
 Commodore Pelce Crosby, League Island, Penn.  
 Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.  
 Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, New London.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Tuscarora* was put in commission, at Mare Island, Jan. 10.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at the Navy-yard, Washington, Jan. 23.

THE *Saratoga* has been ordered from Norfolk to the Navy-yard at Washington.

THE *Wyoming* is to be considered in commission for sea service about the 1st of February. The *Puissic* takes her place as a temporary receiving ship.

THE wife of Commander W. T. Sampson died at the Naval Academy early Wednesday morning, Jan. 16, of typhoid pneumonia. She left four small children. The deceased was greatly esteemed in the Academy, and was a lady who embodied all those high and graceful accomplishments that win respect and love.

A DESPATCH from Consul General Hall to the Secretary of State, dated at Havana, the 21st of January, reports that the coast survey steamer *Blake* is ashore at Bahiahonda, in a dangerous situation, and requiring prompt assistance. He had telegraphed the collector at Key West, asking that the revenue cutter *Crawford* be sent over.

THE *Ossipee*, which sailed from Norfolk on the 21st Jan., will proceed to Kingston, Jamaica, and coal; and then to Cape Gracias Harbor, Coast of Honduras; Truxillo; Port Royal, island of Roatan; Omoa and Santo Thomas—thence to Belize, Sisal, Campeche and Vera Cruz. From the latter port she will proceed to Tampico, Brazos, Santiago and Pensacola.

COMMO. E. T. NICHOLS, on the 28th of November, in latitude 0.52 S. and longitude 29 deg. 34 W., announces in General Order No. 1, his arrival within the limits of his station, and his personal staff, viz.: Capt. H. A. Adams, commanding flagship *Hartford*, chief of staff; Master J. C. Cresap, aid; Chief Eng. George R. Johnson, Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, Pay Inspector Geo. L. Davis, and Captain R. L. Meade, as fleet officers.

THE following promotions and appointments were confirmed by the Senate in executive session, Jan. 22: Lieutenant Commander Merrill Miller to be commander, Lieutenant George R. Durand to be lieutenant commander, Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward H. Ware to be surgeon, Assistant Paymaster J. R. Stanton to be passed assistant paymaster, Passed Assistant Engineer F. G. KcKean to be chief engineer, Samuel H. Griffith, of Pennsylvania, and Francis S. Nash, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, to fill vacancies.

THE treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and the Government of the Samoan Islands, recently sent to the Senate, provides that naval vessels of the United States shall have the privilege of entering and using the port of Pagopago, and establish in and on the shores thereof a station for coal and other naval supplies for their naval and commercial marine, and that the Samoan Government will, hereafter, neither exercise nor authorize any jurisdiction within that port adverse to the rights of the United States or restrictions thereof.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES L. CASSIN, U. S. Navy, died at the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. John G. Stearns, in Brookline, Mass., on Monday, Jan. 14. Dr. Cassin was a native of Philadelphia, Penn., and a grandson of the late Commodore Stephen Cassin, U. S. N. He was a graduate of Pennsylvania University; and entered the Navy in 1869. His last service was in the South Atlantic on board the *Frolic*. He was a capable officer and a skillful physician, zealously devoted to his profession. He was a devoted husband, and a true, warm hearted gentleman. He leaves a wife and one child, and a large circle of his friends to mourn his loss. His age was 31 years, 8 months. Out of thirty officers serving

in the South Atlantic last May, three have died since the 1st of September, viz.: Dr. Cassin, Commodore Caldwell and P. A. Engineer A. T. E. Mullen.

THE *Boston Traveller* says: "Mr. Henry H. Pangborn, of this city, well known in newspaper circles, was, during the war, a Paymaster in the Navy. He died of small pox at Pensacola, and upon examination of his accounts were found correct. It subsequently appeared that among his papers was an order purporting to be signed by Paymaster Cushing, on which \$10,000 had been paid, which proves to have been a forgery. The lower branch of Congress has just passed a bill relieving Paymaster Cushing of responsibility for the sum so paid, and Mr. Harris, of this State, who has investigated the case, expresses the opinion that the money was stolen by a clerk of Paymaster Pangborn, after his death. The only remedy left for the Government is to sue the bondsmen of the deceased for the lost \$10,000, but under the circumstances its recovery would be doubtful, and this course is not likely to be adopted."

On the 29th of December the following notice was issued by Secretary R. W. Thompson:

There has been placed in my hands by Officers of the Navy a sum of money to be disposed of for the relief of the families of seamen lost upon the *Harven*, who have been left in a destitute condition. The sum is not very large—only a few hundred dollars. Persons knowing such families will please communicate the fact to me, with their names and address, and any other information necessary to enable me to dispose of the money properly.

The sums received by him are: From the officers and seamen of the *Minnesota*, \$160.87; *Lackawanna*, \$378.50; from Paymaster John H. Stevenson, \$100. Total, \$639.37. A sufficient time will be allowed to pass to enable the Secretary to receive applications in response to his notice, and pass upon them. The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has in his hands \$92.50, received from the officers of the Army at Fort Bridger and previously acknowledged.

ANOTHER step in the forward march of the Marine Corps has recently been taken, and will soon bear its legitimate fruits. A General Order (No. 5) has been issued by the colonel-commandant, which requires the character of every enlisted man to be endorsed upon his size-roll when transferred from one command to another, or when about to be discharged. Only three grades of character—"good," "bad," and "excellent"—are to be employed, and these will also be inscribed upon discharges. The rank and file already realize that a long delayed distinction between the deserving and the worthless has been established, and are governing themselves accordingly. In the Danish army, it has been found wise to note upon discharges the character of the recipient when "on duty" and when "off duty," for oftentimes a thoroughly reliable, and faithful duty man in garrison will be too convivial when on liberty. By noticing his character in each capacity entire justice is done the soldier.

THE Committee on Expenditures of the Navy Department, Mr. Willis, of New York, Chairman, commenced their sessions January 17 in a room at the Navy Department assigned to it by the Secretary, examining the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Chief Constructor Easby. The committee has called for a statement of the indebtedness of each bureau on the 1st of March, 1877. The indebtedness of the Bureau of Steam Engineering was as follows: March 1, 1877, for machinery, boilers, etc., \$1,454,694.33; for material, \$206,852.75; indebtedness contracted March 3, 7 and 10, \$1,496,621.09; total indebtedness March 10, 1877, \$3,158,168.17; indebtedness contracted from March 10 to July 1, 1877, \$5,747.29; total indebtedness at beginning of fiscal year, \$3,163,915.46. The contract of March 3, 7 and 10 were suspended by Secretary Thompson. They were for engines for the *Monadnock*, *Terror*, *Amphitrite*, *Puritan*, and boilers for the *Tuscarora*, *Narragansett*, *Snowdrop* and *Dictator*.

A DESPATCH to the New York *World* says: The Secretary of the Navy finds that the new rule which he adopted when he first took charge of the Department, to adhere to the appropriation made for specific purposes and not to transfer one to another to make up a deficiency, does not embarrass the service in the least. He also finds that there has been no necessity, as claimed by his predecessors, that would justify the temporary borrowing from one fund to aid another. But whether it violated the spirit of the law or not he is confident that no such justification can exist in cases where the borrowing is designed to make up deficient appropriations for special purposes. Under the new system every bureau is held to a strict accountability for every dollar it expends, and if there is a deficiency it will be an actual one and not be covered up by the transfer of a portion of one fund to another. All of the appropriations for this fiscal year are confined to the objects and within the amounts fixed by law. The Bureau of Construction and Repairs therefore will not be able to stretch its hands into other bureaus as it did under the last Administration when it suddenly found itself deficient.

COMMODORE GEO. NICHOLAS HOLLINS, formerly of the Navy, died in Baltimore on Friday evening, January 18, from the effects of a paralytic stroke, with which he had been suffering several days. He was born in Baltimore, Sep. 20, 1799, and entered the Navy as a midshipman in 1819. He was on

board the *President* when taken by the British, and remained a prisoner until peace was concluded. He next served under Commodore Decatur against the Algerians. At the close of the war he took command of an East India merchantman, and became lieutenant in the Navy in 1825, and commander in 1841. He bombarded and destroyed the town of San Juan de Nicaragua in 1854. After commanding the Navy-yard at Sackett's Harbor for a short time, he was ordered to join the Mediterranean squadron. In 1855 he received his promotion as captain, and on returning to the United States in 1861 he resigned his commission, went South and entered the Confederate navy, receiving a commission as commodore. For his services against the Federal blockading squadron at the passes of the Mississippi, he was appointed flag captain of the New Orleans Station. Commodore Hollins was twice married, marrying Miss Steritt, daughter of the late Col. Steritt, of Baltimore, and subsequently her sister. He leaves a widow and one unmarried daughter by his first wife. All his other children are dead. About ten years ago he was appointed Crier in the Baltimore City Court, which position he held up to the time of his death.

DESPATCHES have been received by the Navy Department from Commodore E. T. Nichols, commanding the naval force on the South Atlantic station, dated off harbor of Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 14. He reports that the *Hartford* left Madeira Nov. 10, and arrived off Rio Dec. 12. Most of the entire passage was made under sail. In consequence of the information received at Madeira of the prevalence of yellow fever at Rio, he deemed it prudent to anchor outside until the actual condition of the health of the place could be ascertained. Paymaster F. T. Gillett, storekeeper at Rio, came on board and reported that while the fever was prevalent it had not assumed an epidemic form. As the summer heats had not reached their maximum, and the presence of a vessel of war at Rio was not needed, Commo. Nichols considered it unwise to expose the young and healthy crew and officers of the *Hartford* to risk by entering the harbor. In a few days he would proceed to Montevideo. The health of the ship was generally excellent, but it was with regret Commo. Nichols advised the Department that Captain H. A. Adams had been seriously ill and was yet quite feeble and debilitated. He had not been well during the passage to Madeira, and at the island gave way to an attack of malarial fever of a low type, the resultant, in the opinion of the fleet surgeon, of a long tour of duty in the malarial region of League Island. The very warm weather experienced on the passage retarded his recovery, but it was hoped that in the comparatively cooler climate of the Rio de la Plata he would rapidly recover. The flagship had been satisfactorily commanded by Lieut.-Comdr. P. F. Harrington during the illness of the captain. The *Essex* had not arrived on the station.

REAR-ADMIRAL MURRAY, in a despatch dated at Honolulu, Dec. 29, reports the arrival of his flagship, the *Pensacola*, at that port, Dec. 23, twenty-one days from San Francisco. The health of the ship was good. Charles Roscoe, seaman, died Dec. 15, of pneumonia. The passage was unusually stormy. The Admiral, taking with him such officers as could be spared, was presented by the U. S. Minister, Mr. Comly, to His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, Dec. 28.

ADMIRAL MURRAY'S ADDRESS TO THE KING.  
 YOUR MAJESTY—I am especially directed by the proper authorities at Washington to pay this visit in the flagship to your dominion. It was very agreeable to me, as well as to my officers, to receive such instructions, as evincing a disposition on the part of the authorities of the United States to continue, and, if possible, bind more closely the kindly relations already existing between the two governments—a task very agreeable to us and we hope acceptable to your Majesty.

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.  
 ADMIRAL—It gives me pleasure to welcome you and your officers to this kingdom, and the more so that this visit with your flagship is made in pursuance of special orders from your government, evincing in your courteous view, its disposition to continue, and, if possible, bind more closely the kindly relations which our countries have sustained towards each other. I hope you will find your stay here a source of satisfaction to yourselves, in the enjoyment of our climate and social amenities, and that the discharge of your official functions will prove as agreeable to yourselves as I am confident that it will be acceptable to myself and government.

The following officers were presented to His Majesty: Capt. John Irwin, Fleet Engineer W. C. Stamm, Fleet Surgeon H. C. Nelson, Fleet Paymaster George Cochran, Fleet Marine Officer Capt. R. W. Huntington, Lieuts. I. J. Yates, R. P. Rodgers, W. J. Barnette and J. D. Adams, Admiral's Secretary A. M. Guthrie, Midshipmen Bostwick, Grant and Rodgers, and Cadet Midshipmen Woodworth and Wakenshaw.

THE *Plymouth*, which left Hampton Roads, Nov. 19, for a cruise in the West Indies, arrived at Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 19, and was to sail thence, Jan. 22, for Norfolk. She reports a rough trip, much bad weather and sickness among the officers and crew, but made all of the ports mentioned in her orders, and got in a few hours ahead of time. At St. Thomas, Thos. F. Cleary, quartermaster, supposed to have yellow fever, was sent ashore for treatment, Dec. 9, and left in hospital when the ship sailed next day. During the stay there, a delightful party was given at the American Consulate by Volney V. Smith, Esq., to celebrate the birthday of his wife. Several officers and nearly all of the foreign consuls were present, and the many beautiful floral, and edible gifts to Mrs. Smith, from her island friends revealed



the gratifying fact that our representative and his wife are highly esteemed. At San Juan de Puerto Rico, salutes and visits of ceremony were exchanged with the Spanish authorities. Lt. Comdr. F. A. Cook, Surg. Matthews, Paymaster Arms, Lieut. W. Swift, U. S. N., and Lieut. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C. (accompanied by Captain Edward Conroy, U. S. Consul (formerly of the Navy), had an audience with the Captain General, the Marquis de Luna, a prin and courteous little nobleman, who received them very affably. At Puerto Plata, the *Plymouth* remained about six hours. Captain Barrett being upon the sick list, Lieut. Comdr. Cook visited the Governor and further investigated the long pending Lithgow case, which is now in shape to be definitely acted upon. Sent James Foddy, Cox., ashore for treatment—fever. Was six days from Puerto Plata to Aspinwall, arriving on the 20th of December. Remained until after Christmas, which was a very warm day, and sailed on the 26th for Havana, with Lieut. Thornton, 5th U. S. Infantry, son of Consul Thornton, aboard as passenger. While at Aspinwall, the foreign consuls and their families were entertained on board by Captain Barrett, and Cadet Midshipman Lansdale, who had been ill of typhoid fever for nearly a month, was sent home in the *Alps* in charge of Surgeon E. S. Matthews. The passage to Havana consumed two weeks, and from there Ensign S. W. B. Diehl, who had contracted Chagres fever, was sent home in the *City of Washington*. Captain Barrett recovered rapidly as the air grew cooler, and is now well. The Spanish flagship *La Concepcion* returned the customary salutes, and Jan. 12th, the *Plymouth* sailed for Key West, where she coaled, and thence proceeded direct to Port Royal. Those of the Spanish officers who were met in Havana were much more polite than since the *Virginius* affair.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

## ORDERED.

JAN. 17.—Commander B. F. R. Lewis, to examination for promotion on the 24th January.

Captain K. K. Breese, commanding Torpedo Station, to Washington on temporary ordnance duty, on the completion of which he will return to Newport and resume his regular duties.

Surgeon Michael Brady, to the Powhatan, and as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station during the temporary absence of Fleet Surgeon Taylor.

Passed Assistant Paymaster J. Q. Baton, as member of the Board of Inspection.

JAN. 18.—Lieutenant Commander Wm. M. Folger, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st February.

Lieutenant C. M. Anthony, to examination for promotion.

Paymaster A. W. Bacon, as Paymaster of the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 11th February.

JAN. 19.—Lieutenant Commander C. F. Goodrich, to duty at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., on the 15th February.

Lieutenant C. C. Cornwall, to duty on the Asiatic Station via Europe.

Master Henry T. Stockton, to examination for promotion on the 30th January.

JAN. 21.—Lieutenant Thomas M. Gardner and Masters John P. Wallis and D. D. V. Stuart, to examination preliminary to promotion.

JAN. 22.—Lieutenant M. B. Buford, to the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 1st February, for instruction in ordnance.

Lieutenant George E. Ide, to Philadelphia in charge of the chronometers of the Constitution, on the delivery of which he will return to Washington and resume his duties at the Naval Observatory.

Lieutenant Thomas H. Stevens, as executive of the receiving vessel *Passaic*, at Washington.

Master Wm. E. Sewell, to the receiving vessel *Passaic*, at Washington.

Paymaster R. W. Allen, to the Constitution.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Stephen Rand, Jr., to duty in charge of the accounts of the Montauk, Wyandotte and Alarm, at the Navy-yard, Washington.

## DETAILED.

JAN. 17.—Medical Inspector John Y. Taylor has been temporarily detached from the Powhatan and as fleet surgeon of the North Atlantic Station, and granted leave of absence for three months.

Chaplain S. D. Boorum, from the Constitution, and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 18.—Lieutenant Charles P. Shaw, from the Powhatan, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Landon P. Joutet, from the Enterprise, and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster George W. Beaman, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 11th February, and ordered to settle accounts.

JAN. 17.—Ensign S. W. B. Diehl has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Plymouth* on the 12th January, and has been placed on sick leave.

JAN. 21.—Lieutenant George W. De Long, from the nautical school ship *St. Mary's*, at New York, and granted six months' leave from the 1st February, with permission to leave the United States.

JAN. 22.—Commander B. J. Cromwell, from the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa., and ordered to command the *Rio Bravo*.

Commander B. F. Day, from the command of the *Rio Bravo*, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Paymaster C. A. McDaniell, from the Constitution, and ordered to settle accounts.

Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett, as in charge of the accounts of the Montauk and other vessels, but to remain on duty on board the *Passaic*.

## LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Ensign Frank H. Parker (retired list) for one year from the 1st February, with permission to leave the United States.

## LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Commander Fredk. R. Smith, at present at Bangor, Me., has been extended three months.

## RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman S. A. W. Patterson.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending January 25, 1878: Charles Roscoe, seaman, December 15, 1877, U. S. S. *Pensacola*, at sea.

NAVAL ACADEMY APPOINTMENTS.—There are numbers of vacancies in the Naval Academy, and the present is the opportunity for youth who wish to enter the Navy as cadet midshipmen to get appointments from their Congressmen. The following list shows the vacancies existing in several States: Ala-

bama, 3; California, 1; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 6; Iowa, 2; Kansas, 3; Kentucky, 4; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 2; Maryland, 2; Massachusetts, 4; Michigan, 3; Minnesota, 1; Mississippi, 3; Missouri, 5; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 3; New York, 10; North Carolina, 4; Ohio, 5; Pennsylvania, 2; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 3; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 3; Wisconsin, 4. There is also one vacancy in each of the Territories of Arizona, Idaho and Washington. By application to the Secretary of the Navy the Congressional districts in which these vacancies exist can be ascertained. The examination takes place on the 21st of June and the 13th of September. If Congressmen do not make the appointments by the 1st July then the Secretary of the Navy is empowered to do so. Candidates must be residents of the district from which they are appointed, of an age between fourteen and eighteen years, have a good moral character, be physically healthy, and must pass a satisfactory mental examination upon certain branches, the extent of which examination can be learned from the Annual Register of the Naval Academy.

## SUMNER'S METHOD OF NAVIGATION.

THE Bulletin of the Philosophical Society of Washington contains a report of some remarks made by Mr. J. H. C. Coffin on Sumner's Method of Navigation.

This method, says Prof. Coffin, was first published by Capt. Thomas H. Sumner of Boston in 1843. His conception of the problem was purely geometrical. The sun, or any other body, at a particular instant is vertical at a place on the earth's surface, whose latitude is the declination of the body, and whose longitude is its hour angle at the prime meridian; and the body will be at the same altitude at all points of a small circle, whose pole is where the body is vertical, and whose polar radius is the complement of the altitude. An altitude of an object, when the latitude and longitude of the place of observation are unknown, simply determines the position of such a circle, or a limited portion of it depending on the accuracy with which the latitude, or the longitude, is known.

This method was strongly commended by some officers of the U. S. Navy and before 1851 formed a part of the course of navigation at the Naval Academy. In a few years it was very generally used in the Navies of the United States and Great Britain, and has been introduced in a more refined form in the best works on navigation; but it is not much known in the merchant services of those countries. This is attributable to the rough uncouth form in which Capt. Sumner has presented it, to the cumbersome method adopted in his computations, requiring the use of three tables, instead of one, but more, I apprehend, to his setting it forth prominently as a method of determining "the true bearing of the land," and erroneously giving the idea that the line of position is directed to, or near, the destined port. This has led to severe criticisms of the method in nautical magazines, and to its rejection by the Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, and other mathematicians. The finding the true bearing of any point of the land is entirely a distinct problem, and should not have been mixed up with this.

My first use of this method was in December, 1838, in the Gulf Stream off the coast of North Carolina. Altitudes of the sun at 9 A. M. gave a line of position nearly parallel with the coast, and thus determined the distance from the land, which at the time it was most desirable to know. Altitudes at 2 P. M. gave an intersecting line. In subsequent cruises before 1843, I made frequent use of the method, preferring it as the most convenient method of finding the latitude of a place by double altitudes, even in observations with an artificial horizon on shore, and as decidedly the best method if the local time is also to be found.

It surprised me subsequently to find that a method so naturally suggested, and which would readily occur to any mathematician who is engaged in navigation, had not been published earlier. Lalande, however (*Astronomie*, Art. 3992 and *Abregé de Navigation*, p. 63), has given it so far as relates to finding the latitude by double altitudes.

Lately Sir William Thomson has published "Tables for facilitating Sumner's Method at Sea" (London, 1876). He uses a method suggested, but rejected, by Capt. Sumner, of finding one point of the line of position and the true bearing of the line, which differs 90 deg. from the azimuth of the object. These tables are ingeniously devised for finding the hour angle and azimuth from an observed altitude; but it is questionable whether they facilitate the process. (Intelligent navigators will prefer forms of computation to which they are accustomed: navigators unintelligent cannot well be trusted to use them.) I think the labor of computation is greatly overrated.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## GENERAL GRANT AT MALTA.

THE *Vandalia* arrived at Malta Dec. 28, 1877, and almost at once the Duke of Edinburgh pulled alongside the ship, and met General Grant on the quarter-deck, amidst the booming of guns, the manning of yards and salutes of marines in full regalia. The port admiral, and military and naval commanders without number, came on board to pay respect to the great soldier and statesman. In returning official calls and civil visits, the General wears plain black, and never appears in uniform. He is the most quietly modest man I ever saw—but only the truly great can appear so. Your consequential nobodies are fussy and exacting.

On Saturday night the General and officers of the ship dined with the Governor General, and afterwards appeared at the opera, where their entrance was greeted with evident delight by a house crowded with beauty

and manly elegance. The splendid building was full of English officers, resplendent in red coats, and in the boxes were some scores of British ladies dressed becomingly, and radiant with smiles. In the royal box was the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duchess, the eldest daughter of the Czar of Russia. They seemed like lovers. The Duchess was in black dress, and a sprig of crimson flower in her hair relieved the sombre hue, and the Duke was in the uniform of captain in the royal navy.

At the end of the first act of "Lucy of Lammermoor," the curtain was raised again, and a beautiful prima donna, coming to the front, sang the triumphal hymn of America, "The Star Spangled Banner." She was in good form and sang well. The applause on the conclusion of the music was deafening, and again the audience called for the song that told of the flag which "still waved o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave," as British guns thundered against the devoted band of patriots in Fort McHenry. What a change since then. Now, what would not England do to have the support of that America which that foolish fellow George III. and his advisers so stupidly drove to revolt and final triumph. The English feel that they are hated by the needy gentry of the Continent, and fear a coalition against them in the impending conflict.

But, in any event "these English mastiffs" will give a good account of themselves. I never saw better looking soldiers, and the equipment of the troops is superb. Our best uniforms seem shabby beside the costume of the famous 42d Highlanders or the world noted 101st Infantry of the Line. The army, though small, is full of martial ardor.

Malta is defended in a manner little dreamed of by the enemies of England, who hope to take it. On all sides heavy batteries mounted with 38-ton guns command the approaches, and the fleet at the disposal of the Governor is a great way ahead of the insufficiently manned and "paper-clad" ships of Germany or the Italian king. The *Devastation* is a wonderful craft, and the *Sultan* so formidable that no vessel I have seen in Europe can compare with her, at least in picked men and discipline. The sailors are like cats in activity, and the marines steady and well drilled in artillery and infantry, under their accomplished officers. The port is full of shipping. No American ships, however, in port. The officers of the *Vandalia* have received invitations to the Malta Club, and have been kindly treated by all. Good luck to plucky England, say I.

The Governor General wished to have a review of 7,000 troops in honor of General Grant to-day, and to-morrow (New Year's night), a grand ball was to be given, but General Grant reluctantly refused, as his engagements forbade a longer stay. All the Presidential party are well. Mrs. Grant looks in the best of health, and Jessie is chipper, and seems to enjoy his trip around the world. John Russell Young often looks pensive. We think he has some great project on foot, but then, you know, he is always full of literary activity, and is constantly giving something good to the world. The health of ship's company and officers is good.

THE HOWGATE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Mr. Willis, of New York, has reported favorably from the Committee on Naval Affairs, the bill introduced by Mr. Hunter (H. R. 447) to authorize and equip an expedition to the Polar seas. The bill is as follows: "That the President of the United States be authorized to organize and send out one or more expeditions toward the North Pole and to establish a temporary colony, for purposes of exploration, at some point north of the eighty-first degree of north latitude, on or near the shore of Lady Franklin Bay; to detail such officers or other persons of the public service to take part in the same as may be necessary, and to use any public vessel that may be suitable for the purpose; the scientific operations of the expedition to be prosecuted in accordance with the advice of the National Academy of Science, and that the sum of \$50,000, or such part thereof as may be necessary, be hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to be expended under the direction of the President, Provided, That no part of the sum so appropriated shall be carried to the surplus fund or covered into the Treasury until the purpose of the appropriation shall have been completed, but may be applied to expenses of said expedition incurred during any subsequent year that said expedition may be engaged in its duties." The colony proposed by Capt. Howgate is to be located at Willishaven, near the 81st parallel of N. latitude, where a vein of excellent coal has been opened. Willishaven is located in Discovery Harbor, where Capt. Nares found a comparatively mild temperature and abundance of game. Capt. Tyson has been sent ahead to gather material for the colony. According to Capt. Howgate's instructions "this material will consist of Esquimaux to the number of ten families—if that number can be obtained—of young, strong, healthy persons, willing to be transferred to the location of the future colony; of dogs not less than 25 in number, mostly females, and selected for their docility, training, strength and endurance; of sledges two in number and completely and carefully fitted up for travel; and of clothing in ample quantities to supply 50 persons for three years. The clothing will be carefully selected of choice furs and skins, and all made up by native women." Capt. Tyson's orders are that he is to be ready to break out of Cumberland Bay so as to be at Disco not later than Aug. 6 next, which port it is expected that the steamer with the foundation of the new colony will then have reached. It is the intention to then push on to Willishaven and begin the work of the colony in earnest.

THE Russian naval brigade is reported to be almost shattered by malaria in the Dobrudzcha, and want of sanitary arrangements at the seamen's camps.



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SHALL soldiers be allowed to play cards? In the

French and German armies card playing has been en-  
couraged, on the grounds that, like dominoes, it is a  
source of innocent enjoyment, and that it trains the  
soldier's mind to act quickly and to be habituated to  
sudden changes of plan. The Director General of  
military Education in the British army has prepared  
an exhaustive report on the subject. He thinks that  
under proper control cards have their uses in the Army,  
but is constrained to admit that their introduction has  
driven out the chess-table and the draught-board, and  
that the young lads of the regiment soon acquire an  
inordinate passion for gambling. In the German Army  
an opportunity is offered to both officers and men to  
frequent the theatres of the towns in which they are  
garrisoned, and according to the recent testimony of  
a Prussian officer, this exercises a very beneficial  
influence upon the tone of the army generally. Not only  
is every theatre in Germany obliged to admit officers  
and men at reduced prices, but the manager is also  
bound, in a clause in his licence, to reserve a certain  
number of free tickets for each representation for the  
disposal of the military authorities. In Berlin, for in-  
stance, where there are ten theatres, from forty to forty-  
five officers' and from 200 to 250 soldiers' tickets are  
distributed daily among the regiments of the garrison.  
The tickets are sent, in the first instance, to the  
office of the officer commanding, are divided by him  
among the several corps under his command, and  
ultimately the soldiers' tickets are issued by the cap-  
tains of companies to the men they think most de-  
serving of them. The officers' tickets, as a rule, are  
given to the younger officers, it being a matter of eti-  
quette for those who belong to the higher ranks, and  
who can consequently better afford to pay for admis-  
sion to decline them.

According to advices from Panama, much ill-feel-

ing has been shown by the Peruvian populace against  
the British navy since the *Huascar* affair. Commander  
the Hon. Henry A'Court, commanding the *Osprey*,  
which is stationed on the coast, having gone ashore in  
uniform, was stated to have been insulted. A meeting  
was convened for the purpose of asking government  
to prevent sailors or officers from the *Osprey* landing,  
but the meeting was prevented by the police.

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## CONGRESS AND THE ARMY.

THE committees of Congress having in charge  
the legislation proposed for the Army and the  
Navy, are now hard at work, and the first fruits of  
their labors will soon be made known. It can hardly  
have surprised anybody to hear the annual rumor  
that the Army is to be heavily cut down. But we  
see no reason for regarding this rumor as anything  
more than the annual "scare," produced alike by  
those who fear and those who favor such a piece of  
folly. It is true that six months have passed since  
the triple peril of frontiers ravaged by Indians, bloody  
labor riots in several States, and the war-clouds on  
the Rio Grande, caused a general dependence on the  
Army, with a wish that there were more of it for  
use; and six months is quite long enough for some  
Congressmen to forget their anxieties and terrors.  
But other Congressmen have quietly laid these lessons  
to heart, and will not be guilty of inviting a return  
of last year's threefold peril. There are undoubtedly  
some consolidations and reductions that can be made  
and will be made—they have been suggested by  
Army officers themselves; but we see no ground  
whatever for apprehending a sweeping reduction of  
the Army as a whole.

The safety of the Army from the attacks of dema-  
gogues and ignorant self-styled reformers is that it is  
not a luxury, or a mere convenience, but a necessity in  
the fabric of government. The city may regret the  
need of expending a great sum upon its police; the  
county may grudge the cost of the sheriff and his  
constabulary; the State may grumble at its annual  
expenses for militia; yet neither the city nor the  
county nor the State proposes to do without those  
forces that alone make life and property secure. The  
tendency is not to reduce these restrictive and  
punitive local forces, but to increase them in pro-  
portion to the growth of the population whose per-  
sons and possessions are to be made safe against the  
enemies of law and order. Precisely the same ten-  
dency must exist in the nation, with regard to that  
protecting force which we call the Army. Partisan  
wrangling, or that wasteful parsimony, misnamed  
"economy," which consists in trebling to-morrow's  
burdens, in order to escape the proper burden of to-  
day may temporarily confuse and cripple the Service,  
but it is alike the experience of history and the  
dictate of common sense that, with the growth of  
the material interests of a country, its protecting  
forces must be increased rather than diminished. We  
do not say what may happen in millennial days; then,  
we admit, nation may go no more to war with na-  
tion, and the lamb may lie down with the lion—but  
if he attempts that performance now, he will have  
lie down inside.

The uses of an Army are to be reckoned not only

by the evils it remedies but by those it prevents.  
The service rendered by the Army last July in pre-  
venting the spread of the riots, illustrates what we  
mean; and the same is true of the Army's prevention  
of war at this hour between the hostile border-men  
on the Rio Grande. The skillful surrounding and  
arrest of CRAZY HORSE and his band, who were medi-  
tating hostilities, undoubtedly saved us, last autumn,  
a bloody and costly Sioux war; and the other day a  
like incident passed almost unnoticed—the surround-  
ing and disarming of the Bannock Indians, who  
were just ripe for a war. People only fully appre-  
ciate the "ounce of prevention" when they see a  
struggle like that of 1861 prolonged to 1865, at the  
cost of four billions of dollars, and hundreds of  
thousands of lives, through the lack of an adequate  
Regular Army for instant disposition, at the outset.  
When a great lesson like that has been forgotten, the  
less palpable instances of wars prevented, like the  
three or four we have just cited from the records of  
the past few months, merely as casual illustrations,  
are apt to pass without appreciation.

But though these less palpable services are slighted,  
yet when the question of the size of the military  
peace establishment comes annually before Congress,  
there are a few hard facts which always buttress the  
Army against destruction by demagogues. Congress  
finds, in the first place, that there are now in the  
United States, according to the Indian Bureau's  
reckoning, something like 375,000 Indians, who are  
not gathered together in one place, but are to be  
found at points hundreds and indeed thousands of  
miles distant. The moment that trouble happens  
with any of these Indians, the Army is called upon  
for help. The Indian problem is an exceedingly  
definite one, for the experiences of Chief JOSEPH's  
war are still fresh in memory, while SITTING BULL, a  
steady warning to Congress, is encamped on the  
Canada border. At this moment comes a report  
that the famous chief is across the line, on the  
war path. If, in addition, the Indian Bureau  
should be transferred to the Army, as provided by a  
bill now pending in one of the Congressional com-  
mittees, the Indian duties of the Army would  
obviously be greatly increased.

If we turn to the Mexican frontier, we find the  
need of the Army there to be greater now than for  
many previous years. The Texans insist on military  
protection, and have an undoubted right to it. The  
Rio Grande frontier is a thousand miles long as the  
crow flies, two thousand as the river winds. No  
wonder that the Texan Congressmen have found out  
that the way to guard that frontier from cattle  
raiders is not to diminish the Army. On the Mexican  
border our Army is the peace agent—without it we  
should have war. People whose only idea is to cut  
down the Army ask why Governor HUBBARD does  
not police the river with State militia. One reason  
is because it is the duty of the National Government  
to garrison its frontiers, and to guard against  
invasion; and unless it does this more thoroughly  
hereafter than hitherto, it may make itself liable to  
indemnify Texas in a way that will show that Army  
reduction is a very costly experiment. Another  
reason is because the employment of State militia  
would precipitate war, instead of preventing it.  
General ORD, in his annual report, speaking of the  
fact that he had been offered "unlimited numbers"  
of Texan volunteers, says that the well-known race  
animosity of the borders requires that both govern-  
ments should keep on the border their well disciplin-  
ed regulars. "The old feuds between the border-  
men of Texas and Mexico have been kept up, and  
new ones have arisen, so that there would be no more  
certain way of bringing on a collision than to have  
two such forces of hostile local troops facing each  
other, especially on the Lower Rio Grande, where  
the river, by changing its course, has made the  
boundary line uncertain." It is clear from this  
that the presence of a large regular force on the Texas  
frontier is a guarantee of peace. We have an illustra-  
tion of the same truth in the action of the Army at  
San Elizario. Gen. SHERMAN, in speaking of the  
Mexican frontier, is reported to have said, "nothing  
but the judicious conduct of the Army officers there  
can prevent a war;" and it is certain that the pre-  
sence of regular troops on that border has been a  
source of reliance to all who desire to see war  
avoided. During the debate on the Army Bill in the



special session of Congress, Mr. BLOUNT of Georgia made the point that the Rio Grande frontier was just as long in 1856 as it is now, and that then a smaller Army was found to be sufficient. But the appendices to Gen. ORD's report will show the difference between that day and this. Then, population had not pressed towards the river, requiring protection for many ranches from Indian forays; whereas, during the last twenty years hundreds of persons have been killed or wounded, and vast amounts of property have been stolen in these raids, as official reports show. In one such raid the Lipane Indians killed thirteen persons. Again, these official reports show how Mexican deserters from MAXIMILIAN's army remained outcasts and desperadoes on the border when the Empire broke down, and helped to constitute a border danger quite different from that of 1856.

We may safely conclude that the Texas Congressmen who saw the necessity for an Army of the present size at the special session, see it no less clearly now; and that all others who then refused to weaken the military establishment, will refuse to weaken it now. It is also a great source of strength to the Army that the partisan feeling which was formerly aroused by the occupation of the Southern States by considerable detachments of troops, during political excitements, has disappeared. Again, the Pacific States, and, indeed, all the far western States vividly appreciate the need of guarding the frontier lines in the northwest, so that the progress of civilization there may not be checked.

When, also, the actual requirements of garrison duty are considered, the number of posts to be guarded not only on the frontier lines in the territories, but on our extended ocean, gulf, and lake coasts, tell with great force on committees that candidly examine them. Experience shows how necessary these posts are; for even a small detachment of troops, if near at hand in a threatened disturbance, can check it at once, whereas if it once gains head, a dozen regiments may have to be put in motion to quell it. We could hardly appeal more strongly to the reason of Congressmen than by asking them to examine the vast expenses required the past year for the transportation of troops and supplies—an expense caused by requiring a small force to do the work of a large force in a country of vast extent. We published a letter, a short time since, showing how an infantry regiment stationed till midsummer in the fierce heat of New Orleans, was suddenly ordered north to Pennsylvania, for the riots, and then instantly was turned north and west to Montana, for Indian service, so that the long journey was finished in a temperature of 15 deg. below zero. Ill-fitted to stand so great a change, many suffered and were unfit for duty, while the cost of transportation in this one case was very great. But hardly were they there than regiments had to be sent, under Congressional direction, back to Louisiana and Texas.

We believe that the examination of the actual facts and figures of the ordinary requirements of the peace establishment, with the contingencies of such service in the field as experience shows to be every year at one point or another required, will have the due effect on Congress, and that while proper consolidations and simplifications may be effected in details, there need be little fear of any serious weakening of the Army.

#### PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

In an official report of the proceedings during the riot week of the 4th regiment of Pennsylvania militia, under his command, General REEDER says:

In submitting this report, I desire to bear official testimony to the efficiency of the 4th regiment. Both officers and men bore, most uncomplainingly, fatigues of the most arduous character, amply showing the stuff of which they were formed; they responded, cheerfully, to every call of duty, and, when brought face to face with the desperate mob at Reading, behaved with the cool steadiness and courage of veterans. They have earned the highest meed of praise, and are a credit and an honor to the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Major General Wm. J. BOLTON, commanding the 2d Division, to which the 4th regiment is attached, in his report gives the following extract from a despatch received at Phoenixville from Gen. REEDER:

It will be useless to come with only two companies, and they not reliable. The morale of the 4th regiment has given way within the last three hours, under their distrust of the 16th. Perhaps it would be better to withdraw the 4th regiment under the pretext of restored quiet, to Allentown, leaving the 16th in charge here, and concentrating a large force here, if necessary in

the future; the desertions from the 4th regiment bring its effective strength down to one hundred muskets. The crowds cheer the 16th, and hiss and groan the 4th, and say if the 4th would only leave, they would make no more trouble. Please answer me at your earliest convenience, as I am entirely —. Expect a meeting in what is left of the 4th. The officers join with the men in the sentiments I have mentioned, and have just waited on me to demand their removal.

In reply to a despatch directing him to return at once to Reading with his regiment, Gen. REEDER telegraphed:

The 4th regiment most positively refuse to return to Reading to-night; the men declare they will wait home rather than return to-night. The regiment and company officers are perfectly helpless. What shall I do? The regiment unsettled but only temporarily I think.

Gen. BOLTON replied as follows:

Have ordered 16th regiment to Philadelphia, and are now leaving the city. Bring 4th regiment back.

To which he received the following from Gen. REEDER:

Fourth regiment refuses to return declaring that they fear the treachery of the 16th regiment. There is much excitement among them. They have left the train which now stands empty on the track. I wait for your orders.

And from Colonel GOOD:

The men of the 4th positively refuse to return to-night. I can't get twenty-five men. What troops will be in Reading to-night?

"Finding that the efficiency of the 4th regiment was gone, that it would be useless to have them returned," Gen. BOLTON says, "I directed Gen. REEDER to rendezvous 4th regiment at Allentown, and await further orders."

And yet even this conduct shone so brilliantly by contrast with that of the 16th regiment, which deliberately affiliated with the rioters, that it was thought worthy of commendation. Of the 16th, Gen. BOLTON says: "On the return of the 16th regiment, Colonel SCHALL reported that Company I had mutinied, and refused to return with regiment; I, therefore, issued the following special order: 'I hereby disband, in dishonor, Company I, 16th regiment infantry, National Guard, Pennsylvania, subject to approval of the Governor, for insubordination, cowardice, and mutinous conduct, in disobeying orders, and furnishing ammunition to rioters at Reading, on the 24th inst.'"

Complaints of the 16th continuing Aug. 11, Gen. BOLTON issued the following Special Order, No. 26:

Companies C, D, E and H, 16th regiment Infantry, N. G. Pa., are hereby disbanded, subject to approval of the Governor and commander-in-chief, for general insubordination and mutinous conduct while under orders.

This order, up to the date of his report Nov. 12th, had not been acted upon, of which Gen. BOLTON justly complains, for if the State of Pennsylvania is to continue to depend upon a military organization of which it has made such a proof, a fearful day of reckoning is sure to come to those who thus trifle with the honor of the great State and the lives of her citizens. It is only civil and military inefficiency which necessitates the punishment of death upon those whom idle curiosity, as much as evil intent, brings together as disturbers of the peace in a time of great public excitement.

THE Germans appear to have been the first to adopt the suggestion which was made in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Sept. 29, 1877, that the telephone should be made available for military service. It is being rapidly introduced into the various military establishments, not only in the capital and its neighborhood, but also everywhere in Germany. At Dresden one of the new instruments has been arranged between the commandant's office and the arsenal and barracks of the rifles, about 800 yards distant. An already existing telegraph wire is utilized, from which wires are further led to telephones in four rooms in the barracks. The apparatus is reported to act perfectly, conversations being carried on without the slightest difficulty. In Austria, also, experiments, the result of which is stated to have been exceedingly satisfactory, have been made in Vienna with the telephone, and an important addition has been made to the instrument by an Austrian railway official in the form of a bell to call attention to messages about to be sent. At the same time, it is generally admitted by military men abroad that much has yet to be done before the telephone can be considered available for practical use in the field. It is an extremely delicate apparatus, and any noise either at the sending or receiving end of the wire interferes greatly with, and sometimes altogether prevents, the transmission of messages by it. Time alone will show whether it will be possible to improve it so as to

render messages sent by it audible amid the noise invariably accompanying military operations.

SURG. B. J. D. IRWIN, U.S.A., of the Military Academy, has written to the Surg.-General of the Army, asking for provision at West Point, for an adequate supply of fresh, wholesome water, and a system of sewerage based upon modern experience. Secretary McCrary, in a letter of the 5th, says that it is evident that the malarial and catarrhal affections of a locality so salubrious, so elevated and so airy as West Point, must be in great part due to local causes, and he urges an appropriation. Seventy thousand dollars have already been expended on the new hospital, and it is yet unfinished. The House Military Committee having refused to provide for this in their bill, an effort will be made to insert an amendment to the bill when it comes up.

In answer to a letter from John Q. Smith, asking General Sherman his opinion as to the administration of Indian affairs, while Mr. Smith was Commissioner, the General has written a letter, in which he says: "I take great pleasure in assuring you that your administration of the affairs of the Indian Bureau was most satisfactory to me, to General Sheridan, and to the Army officers generally. The moment you were installed in office you put yourself in friendly relations to myself and through me to the Army officers serving on the frontier, near the many Indian Agencies, whereby you secured their hearty co-operation in the execution of your most difficult office. I believe your administration of the Indian Bureau was the most satisfactory of any in the past ten years, and I know from personal observation that you were always most active, zealous, and I had supposed, successful in the discharge of its duties." . . . "As to your wasting public money on property I do not believe such a thing possible."

THE following despatch comes to the daily papers from Bismarck, D. T., Jan. 23:

Sitting Bull is now camped on Frenchman's Creek with over a thousand lodges, including the escaped Nez Perces and the recent deserters from the agencies, numbering 280 lodges, with 800 warriors. Sitting Bull's own camp numbers 2,300 warriors and 5,000 women and children. They are splendidly mounted and armed. The agency Indians are armed with Sharps rifle and carbine, and have an abundance of ammunition, also Government horses and mules in large numbers. Sitting Bull's immediate command is equally well armed and equipped. All the principal hostile chiefs are with them—Black Moon, Four Horns, Long Dog and Red Bear. Red Bear recently deserted his agency with 200 lodges, immediately after his journey to Washington. Black Catfish, chief of the Yanktonais, in the vicinity of Peck and Wolf Point, sends word to General Miles that he will stand by him. Upon the strength of that intelligence General Miles sent on Friday last two companies of infantry to Fort Peck to hold it against attack. Indians from Bull's camp were seen within ten miles of Peck, which would indicate a southern movement, and probably an attempt upon Fort Keogh. Miles can put only 500 soldiers in the field. If Sitting Bull moves on him another Custer massacre must follow, or else a masterly retreat.

NEGOTIATIONS for peace are reported to have been opened at Kezanlik, 88 miles N. W. of Adrianople, at the foot of the Balkans. Meantime the Russians, probably cavalry only, are reported at Keshan, 26 miles from the Dardanelles at Gallipoli, and 125 miles W. of Constantinople. The tone of the Russian press is hostile to England. The Italian fleet is ordered to the Levant. Austria and Germany give unmistakable signs that they are in accord with Russia.

GEN. HANCOCK sailed on Saturday last for Key West on a tour of inspection of the Southern posts in his command. From Key West he goes to New Orleans, returning North by rail. He is accompanied by Col. Mitchell of his staff, and will be gone about a month.

THE court-martial in the case of Col. Charles E. Blunt closed its proceedings Jan. 18 and forwarded its report to Washington. The evidence offered by the defence was a statement charging his chief clerk, W. J. Dominick, with disloyalty and negligence.

MR. EDMUND TATTERSALL has written to the London Telegraph calling attention to the insufficient supply of horses in England. "A cavalry horse," he says, "is like a cavalry man. You cannot improvise him. He takes a good deal of long and patient teaching, and his education is a matter of time. All this tends to show that what I have always argued is right; that we ought, like all the Continental Powers—Russia, Germany, Austria, and now France again—to have national breeding studs, and so have a good supply of the right sort of horses when required, and at a cheaper rate."



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## TEMPERATURE OF ENGINE ROOMS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: There appeared in a late issue of the JOURNAL an article upon a very important subject, viz.: "The Temperature of Engine Rooms," and, as agitation is often the forerunner of improvement, it may not be amiss to say a few words more upon the same subject, which, in relation to the efficiency of a man of war as a fighting machine, is of vital importance. The steam engine is not an automaton; it possesses automatic elements, it is true, but the necessary presence of brain force to keep it in motion deprives it of an automatic character. It becomes a thing of life, a living, breathing instrument which must be treated under all circumstances with due regard to its vital existence. If not duly regarded it suffocates itself and dies, perhaps at the very moment the greatest energy is required to save the day to glory, or to save the ship from destruction. As this truth gradually dawns upon the naval mind there may be some hope of improvement. A steam engine will not work without the constant attendance of man, and there is a limit of temperature in which man can exist. The limit is a broad one in which he can exist without motion; much narrower in which he can exist and perform physical labor which, by constant practice, has become automatic; much smaller in which he can perform intelligent labor, and still smaller in which he will perform conscientious labor, the latter being the condition essential to efficiency.

Regarding the efficiency of the machine from this standpoint, little has been accomplished in the engineering world. The subject has been discussed, and hypothetical remedies projected; but it has been considered of too little importance in this country to spend money upon, and we continue to obtain the best results we can by driving men to their work at the point of the bayonet. If any one should write a history of the horrors of the "stoke-hole," the black hole of Calcutta would pale to insignificance.

The rapidity with which men have been used up in European navies has forced the subject into prominence and produced some efforts to remedy the evil; but, as the problem is not as simple as it appears, its proper solution is yet to be found. Numerous methods of encasing boilers and cylinders to prevent radiation of heat have been tried with more or less success, and thousands of dollars have been expended in experiments upon non-conducting materials; but the substance that will totally prevent radiation has not yet been found. The object of these researches was not temperature of fireroom, but utilization of heat within the machine, and in engines of the latest improved type steam jackets are a prominent feature—a heater of tremendous force as far as engine room temperature is concerned.

To jacket these jackets, leaving an air space between, of both boilers and cylinders, and producing a current which will convey the lost heat out of the vessel, is a simple and practicable way of keeping down the temperature of engine rooms, and until the plan is tried and proved a failure I shall not believe it is not worth the additional cost of space and money.

R. ASTON, P. A. E., U. S. Navy.

## HINTS FOR THE LINE.—NO. IV.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Make a law that any vacancy occurring in the junior grades in the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence and Pay Departments, shall be filled by appointments from officers of the Line.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the junior grade in the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, or Pay Departments, make it the duty of the Adjutant-General of the Army to convene a Board, composed of officers of the Staff Corps in which the vacancy exists, and medical officers, to select by a fair competitive examination from the senior captains of the Line to fill the vacancy.

The Adjutant-General, in issuing the order for the Board, is also to issue an order authorizing thirty captains (the ten senior captains in each corps of the Line) to appear (at their own expense) before the Board. In the event of not more than two captains reporting to the Board, the Adjutant-General shall issue a second order, and authorize sixty captains (twenty seniors in each corps) to report to the Board, and from the number reporting the Board shall select one to fill the Staff vacancy.

A vacancy occurring in the junior grades in the Quartermaster or Subsistence Departments, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General of the Army to convene a Board composed of medical officers and officers of the Staff Corps in which the vacancy exists. He shall also issue an order authorizing thirty 1st lieutenants, the ten seniors in each Line Corps, to appear (at their own expense) before the Board.

The 1st lieutenant selected by the Board, after a fair competitive examination, shall be appointed to fill the Staff vacancy.

A disqualified Staff officer should be allowed to return to the Line at his own request, and an unsuccessful Staff officer should not gain rank in the Line by having been in the Staff. He should return to the same rank, without loss, that he would have had if he had remained in the Line, his vacancy in the Staff filled by competitive examination as before prescribed.

Many of the officers in the Staff Corps above refer-

red to were not appointed from the Line Corps, but without injustice they might now be accredited to Line Corps in proportion to the number of officers in the corps from which they would be selected.

To decide whether an officer is unsuccessful as a Staff officer is rather a delicate subject, but if a chief of a Staff Corps thinks one of his juniors incompetent, let the Division and Department commanders report upon the capabilities of the junior. If their reports are unfavorable to the junior, order him upon duty in another Department, and if that Department commander reports him inefficient, return the junior to the Line.

It is hardly just to suppose that four disinterested officers of high rank (the chief of a Staff Corps and three general officers, Division and Department commands) would report a junior as inefficient, if he was an active and able Staff officer.

It is, perhaps, correct to say that public opinion in the Line considers that appointments in the Staff Corps, above mentioned, are obtained by personal and political influence; therefore, the Staff do not possess the influence or command the respect that the Staff Corps of an Army should possess, and never will until they are selected as the Staff of all armies are selected, except ours, by fair and square competitive examination among officers of the Line, before an honest Board of seniors.

LINE.

## REGIMENTAL BANDS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It has often occurred to me that there is plenty of room for improving the regimental bands in the U. S. Army. For all who are conversant with the subject will admit that, generally speaking, American Army bands are far inferior to those of nearly every other country.

Our inferiority is not due to want of talent, but to the absence of a regular established band system by the Government. The most talented Army musician is, and remains at present, a private soldier, receiving only the small sum of thirteen dollars per month; and as long as matters are so, combined with the much better remuneration brass and reed instrument performers can command in civil life, it is hopeless to expect a change for the better.

In America the most competent musicians are to be found out of the Service. In Germany, France and England, the exact opposite of this is the case.

Our Government should establish a system allowing each regiment a band of at least twenty-five musicians (including the leader) to be paid as follows:

One-fourth to receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers, one-fourth those of corporals of engineer soldiers, and the remaining half, those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class; and the leader of the band should receive the same pay and emoluments as second lieutenants of cavalry and infantry respectively.

For such a band I should suggest, for infantry regiments, the following instrumentation: 4 B flat clarinets, 2 E flat clarinets, 1 piccolo, 1 concert flute, 2 oboes, 2 bassoons (or saxophones), 2 B flat cornets, 2 E flat trumpets, 3 French horns, 2 trombones, 1 baritone, 1 B flat and 1 E flat basso, and tenor and bass drums.

Cavalry regiments should have a distinct instrumentation of its own, consisting of brass instruments only. The trumpet is the cavalry instrument par excellence, and in a cavalry band it ought to predominate, to give character to its music.

In addition to the above 25 musicians, the bandmaster should be allowed to take from the ranks 10 pupils, who should be taught and made to play those instruments which best suit their taste and capacities.

If our Government would establish such a system, the result would be, that a good, steady, reliable class of musicians would soon come into the Service, and the highest grade of musicians would be glad to serve as band-masters, and we should have no difficulty in presenting to the world, in a few years, such bands as the French, German and English which were present at our last Jubilee in Boston.

C. LAMAR, 14th Inf. Band.

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH, Jan. 10, 1878.

## SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The letter of Mr. R. B. Forbes to Commodore Shufeldt, dated Jan. 5, calling his attention to the best means of saving life at sea, especially in such cases as the *Huron*, seemed to me to contain practicable and valuable suggestions.

His letter opens for discussion and consideration among officers of the Navy and others interested, a very important subject to every one, even though the country "can better afford to lose officers than men;" but I think it would be quite as easy to save "all hands."

The first object is to have something that will surely float, and buoyant enough to hold up at least one man. The second is to have as many of them as possible without taking up too much room. The third is to have them convenient when needed.

Mr. Forbes' waterproof ticking for the mattress is good. My objection would be to the waterproof canvas bag to put the mattress in. The canvas bag would be superfluous at all times except when shipwrecked, which is rare, especially to a man-of-war. Besides, if the ship struck at night the bags would be off the hammocks—half of them at least, as one watch is supposed to have their hammocks below—and the men might not have time to put their canvas bags on properly.

Now, men are obliged to have at all times one hammock and one clothes bag. Now, would not Mr. Forbes' cork mattress with waterproof ticking, and the

clothes bag made of waterproof canvas, satisfy my first, second, and third objects as simply as possible? The hammock and bag would each hold up one man—and they would be convenient when needed, because the bags are always on the berth deck and clothes in them, and the hammocks on the spar deck except at night, when at least half of them would still be there—one for each man of the watch. The object in having life preservers on both decks is apparent; for conditions might arise so that a man could not get into the hammock netting for his bed without great danger, but could go to the berth deck—such as going ashore in heavy breakers *à la Huron*—and then again, he could get his hammock when he might not have time to go below for his clothes bag, such as striking a rock and suddenly filling *à la Saranac*. Last of all, I will provide for the officers and others who could have their mattresses waterproof; and it is customary for these persons to have a clothes bag for their soiled clothes. Make that waterproof and then every officer and man will be supplied with two life preservers.

On the 19th and 20th of October, 1870, a terrific hurricane passed over the West Indies, and on that occasion the vessel to which I was attached went ashore on a coral reef. We fully expected the ship to go to pieces, but being of wood and strongly built, she did not. At that time I thought I would try to save some of my clothes by rolling them up in my waterproof coat, but gave it up and concluded it would be as much as I could do to save my life. Our gallant marine officer came on deck with a little hand bag with only a few of his sweetheart's letters in it, and that was all he thought worth saving—a great compliment to his sweetheart; but if he and I had at that time waterproof clothes bags we would have had a better chance not only to save our clothes and letters, but also our lives, which, however it may have been to our faithful marine lieutenant, was, to me, the most important of all.

In closing, I would like to mention one thing more as an auxiliary in lessening the dangers of the sea. I have read that there is a floating fire work now used at sea in case of shipwreck. It is in the form of a bomb, and ignites immediately upon falling into the water. A small hole is made into the bomb, and it flames the moment it is wet, and burns with an intense white flame. The bomb floats and lights up the sea for a long distance around it, plainly showing the shore if the wreck is near land. As many of the officers and men of the *Huron* were lost because they thought that if they went overboard they would be drifted out to sea, and consequently remained on board until they became too exhausted to save themselves, whereas, if they had gone overboard they would have drifted towards the shore; and as they did not know it, and could not, it being a very dark night, is it not plain that if the simple bomb spoken of had been supplied to the *Huron* that it might have been the means by which many poor fellows might have saved their lives?

F. W. DICKINS, Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 20, 1878.

## A PLEA FOR SERGEANTS OF ORDNANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Now that reorganization of the Army is or will be shortly before Congress, will you kindly call the attention of the Military Committee in Congress to the great injustice that has been allowed by sheer neglect to continue for years, by which Sergeants of Ordnance are required to wear uniform, the same as other enlisted men, but are given no clothing allowance, and have to pay for their uniforms out of their pockets, a thing done by no other enlisted man in the Army. This all arises from the careless drawing of the act of July 5, 1863, which required that the enlisted men of the Ordnance Department then designated as master workmen, should thereafter "be designated and mustered as sergeants." The error would probably have been rectified ere this, but for the fact that there are only forty of us in the Army, that we are poor, have no political friends or influence, and no one to take up our cause, and show the obvious injustice of the legislation in our case.

A SERGEANT OF ORDNANCE.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Jan. 9.)

## JEFF. DAVIS' OPINION OF HARNEY.

MR. L. U. REAVIS, of this city, is engaged in collecting materials for a life of Gen. Harney. He has just received the following letter from Jefferson Davis:

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Miss., January, 1878.

SIR: It gives me pleasure to comply with your request of the 30th ult., for some reminiscences in connection with my old friend, Gen. W. S. Harney.

In the spring of 1840 I reported as a brevet 2d lieutenant to the commanding officer at Fort Winnebago. Gen. Harney was then stationed at that post, and captain of Co. K, 1st U. S. Infantry. At that period of his life he was, physically, the finest specimen of a man I ever saw. Tall, straight, muscular, broad chested, and gnat-waisted, he was one of the class which Trelawney describes as "nature's noblemen," against whom the plague in the East "never made an attack." Had he lived in the time of Homer he would have robbed Achilles of his sobriquet of the "swift-footed," for he would run faster than a white man, further than an Indian, and in both showed that man was organized to be master of the beast.

To elucidate the last clause of the preceding paragraph requires the recital of an anecdote. Capt. Harney carefully attended to his company garden, which on the frontier was necessary for the comfort as well as the health of the men. The beds had been carefully spaded and raked, when one of his numerous dogs—a half-grown mongrel hound—came walking across the carefully prepared ground, and the captain, storming at him in tones and in language not suited to



the pulpit, frightened the dog so that instead of going out by the walk, he ran across the bed toward the gap in the fence. The captain started in full run after the dog, which had to jump on the fence and then off it—fatal disparity to the dog, for the captain cleared the fence at a bound, which brought him a jump nearer to the dog—and then began an even run up the long slope which led to the fort, before reaching which Harney mastered the dog, and Rosa suffered in proportion to the length of the chase.

Capt. Harney was also a bold horseman, fond of the chase, a good boatman, and skillful in the use of the spear as a fisherman. Neither drinking nor gaming, he was clear of the rocks and shoals of life in a frontier garrison, and is no doubt indebted to this abstinence for much of the vigor he has possessed to his present advanced age. By long service on the Indian frontier, together with that practical sense which tests all theories by actual observation, he had acquired that knowledge of Indian character which was often conspicuously exhibited in his military career. Of the incidents thus generally referred to, you have so many other sources of information that it would be needless for me to enter into detail, but I should do injustice to the subject of this letter if I did not call attention to the project of a treaty he made with the Sioux in 1855 or 1856. I think it constituted the best basis for an arrangement between the United States Government and an Indian tribe that has ever been devised, and if carried out would impress the Indians with their responsibility, and bind them to a more faithful observance of it than ever did any of those verbose, miscalled treaties which are to be found spread over the records of the United States. Yours, respectfully,

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

#### REMINISCENCES OF THE CIVIL WAR.

WE have already made some extracts from the "Reminiscences of the Civil War," by General Richard Taylor, published in the *North American Review*, for Jan.-Feb., 1878. To these we add the extracts that follow, which, with those already published, include the personal descriptions of most interest to our readers, though the article as a whole is of interest and value as a contribution to the history of our Civil War from one who bore a conspicuous part in it. Of Major Robert Wheat, Gen. Taylor says:

In the early summer of 1846—after the first actions of the war with Mexico, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma—the United States Army, under General Zachary Taylor, lay near the town of Matamoras. Visiting the hospital of a recently joined volunteer corps from the States, I remarked a beautiful bright-eyed boy of some eighteen years, down with disease, but cheery withal. The interest he inspired led to his removal to Army Headquarters, where he soon recovered health and became a pet. This was Robert Wheat, son of an Episcopal clergyman, from the old town of Alexandria, on the Potomac, who had run away from school to come to the war. He next went to Cuba with Lopez, was wounded and captured, but escaped the garrote to follow Walker to Nicaragua. Exhausting the capacities of South American patriots to pronounce, he quitted their society in disgust, and joined Garibaldi in Italy, whence his keen scent of combat summoned him home in convenient time to receive a bullet at Manassas. The most complete "Dugald Dalgetty" possible, he had all the "defects of the good qualities" of that doughty warrior. Some months after the time of which I am now writing, a body of horse was captured in the Valley of Virginia. The colonel commanding, who had been dismounted in the fray, approached me—a stalwart man, with huge mustaches, cavalry boots adorned with spurs worthy of a *caballero*, slouched hat, and plume. He strode along with the nonchalant air of one who had wooed Dame Fortune too long to be cast down by her frowns. Suddenly, Major Wheat, near by, sprang from his horse with a cry of "Percy! old boy!" "Why, Bob?" was echoed back, and a warm embrace was exchanged. Colonel Percy Windham, an Englishman in the Federal service, had last parted from Wheat in Italy, or some other country where the pleasant business of "killing" was going on, and now fraternized with his friend in the manner described. Poor Wheat! A month later, and he slept his last sleep on the bloody field of Cold Harbor. He lies there in a soldier's grave. Gallant spirit! Let us hope that his readiness to die for his cause has made "the scarlet of his sins like unto wool."

#### TAYLOR'S OPINION OF McCLELLAN.

When overtaken by unexpected calamity, African tribes destroy the idol previously worshipped, and, with much noise, seek some new "fetich," in which they can incarnate their vanities and hopes. Stunned by the route of Manassas, the North pulled down a great old veteran, Scott, and his lieutenant, McDowell, and set up McClellan, who caught the public eye at the moment by reason of some minor successes in Western Virginia, where the Confederate commander, General Robert Garnett, a promising officer, was killed. It is but fair to admit that the South had not emulated the wisdom of Solomon nor the modesty of Goliath. The capture of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of fifty-six men, was hardly Austerlitz, yet it would put the grandiloquent *hidalgos* of Spain on their mettle to make more clatter over the downfall of the Cross of St. George from Gibraltar. McClellan was "the young Napoleon"—the very god of war, in his latest avatar. While this was absurd, and in the end injurious to McClellan, it was a service to his Government, for it strengthened his loins to the task before him—a task demanding the highest order of ability, and requiring the influence of a demigod. Taking the raw material intrusted to him, he converted it into a great military machine, complete in all its parts, fitted for its intended purpose. Moreover, he resisted the nat-

ural impatience of his Government and people, and the follies of politicians and newspapers, and for months refused to put his machine at work before all its delicate adjustments were perfected. Thus much, to its own despite, the North obtained armies and the foundation of success. The correctness of the system adopted by McClellan proved equal to all emergencies, and remained unchanged until the close of the war. Disappointed in his hands, and suffering painful defeats in those of his immediate successors, the "Army of the Potomac," always recovered, showed itself a vital organism, and finally triumphed. McClellan organized victory for his section, and those who deem the preservation of the "Union" the first of earthly duties, and, judging from their readiness to violate the "commandments," of heavenly also, should not cease to do him reverence. I have here spoken of McClellan not as a leader, but as an organizer, of armies; as such he deserves to rank with the Von Moltkes, Scharnhorsts, and Louvois, of the Old World. The constant struggles against the fatal interference of politicians with his military plans and duties separated McClellan from the civil department of his Government, and led him to adopt a policy of his own. The military road to Richmond, and the only one, as events proved, was by the Peninsula and the James River, and it was his duty so to advise. He insisted, and had his way, but not for long. A little of that selfishness, which serves lower intelligences as an instinct of self-preservation, would have shown him that his most dangerous enemies were not in his front. The Administration at Washington had to deal with a people blind with rage, an ignorant and meddlesome Congress, and a wolfish horde of place-hunters. A sudden dash of the Confederates on the capital might change the attitude of foreign powers. These political considerations weighed heavily at the seat of Government, but were of small moment to the military commander. In a conflict between civil policy and military strategy, the latter must yield. The jealousy manifested by the Venetian and Dutch Republics toward their commanders has often been criticized; but it should be remembered that they kept the military in strict subjection to the civil power, and, when they were overthrown, it was by foreign invasion, not by military usurpation. Their annals afford no example of the declaration by their generals that the special purpose of Republican armies is to preserve civil order and enforce civil law.

After the battle of Chickamauga, in 1863, General Grant was promoted to the command of the Armies of the United States, and called to Washington. In a conference at the War Office between him, President Lincoln, and Secretary Stanton, the approaching campaign in Virginia was discussed. General Grant said the advance on Richmond should be made by the James River. It was replied that the Government required the interposition of an army between Lee and Washington, and would not consent, at that late day, to the adoption of a plan that would be taken by the public as a confession of previous error. Grant observed he was indifferent as to routes, but if the Government preferred its own—so often tried—to the one he suggested, it must be prepared for the additional loss of a hundred thousand men. The men were promised, Grant accepted the Governmental plan of campaign, and was supported to the end. The above came to me well authenticated, and I have no doubt of its correctness.

During his operations in the Peninsula and near Richmond, General McClellan complained much of the want of support. I think the constancy with which President Lincoln adhered to him was, under the circumstances, surprising. He had drifted away from the dominant Washington sentiment, and alienated the sympathies of his Government. His fall was inevitable—the affections of the Army but hastened it. Even victory could not save him. He fell into the habit of saying, "My Army," "My soldiers." Such phraseology may be used by a Frederick or a Napoleon—sovereigns as well as generals—but officers command the armies of their governments. General McClellan is an upright, patriotic man, incapable of wrongdoing. He has a high standard of morality, and lives closer to it than most men do to a lower one; but it is to be remembered that the examples of the good are temptations and opportunities to the unscrupulous. The habit of thought underlying such language, or soon engendered by its use, has made Mexico and the South American Republics the wonder and scorn of civilization. The foregoing account of McClellan's fall, and the causes thereof, is deemed pertinent, because he was the central figure in the Northern field, and laid the foundation of Northern success. Above all, he, and a gallant band of officers supporting him, impressed a generous, chivalric spirit on the conduct of the war, which soon faded away after his downfall; and the future historian, in recounting some later operations, will doubt if he is dealing with campaigns of generals or expeditions of brigands.

#### RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

From command at McPherson Barracks, Atlanta, Ga.	\$23 10
Officers at Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.	1 00
Officers at Columbus Barracks, O.	1 50
Company C, P. G. R. S.	3 00
G. E. Ford, 3d Cavalry	25
Gen. A. G. Thomas and Col. H. B. Burnham, Camp Doug-	
lass, U. T.	50
Lieut. W. Howe, 4th Artillery	25
Officers and men at Helena Barracks, M. T.	4 90
Lieut. W. T. Craycroft	45
Five officers at Fort Concho, Tex.	1 25
Company F, 16th Infantry, Fort Wallace, Kan.	8 50
Previously acknowledged	\$63 12
Total receipts	\$107 02

THE Secretary of State proposes to have two grand receptions at the State Department Building to which some 2,000 invitations will be sent out: one in February and the other perhaps in May.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* renews its youth this year, by a process analogous to that of the transfusion of blood, announcing in its number for February that it has absorbed in itself its more youthful contemporary and rival, the *Galaxy*, which has heretofore been published by Messrs. Sheldon and Co., New York. Of the *Galaxy*, the proprietors of the *Atlantic*, Messrs. H. O. Houghton and Co., say in their announcement: "The *Galaxy* has enjoyed a wide popularity and reputation for the excellent taste and judgment with which it has been edited, and the attention which it has devoted to fresh and current topics of the day." "The *Galaxy*, like the *Atlantic*, trusted to the interest of its literature, unaided by the sister art (often step-sister art) of illustration, and it differed from it chiefly in those qualities in which priority placed the elder magazine beyond its generous rivalry. Each had its advantages and those advantages are now united." "The freshness, the brightness, the alertness that gave tone to the *Galaxy*," they add, "will not cease, we hope, in the alliance which makes the *Galaxy* and the *Atlantic* one—and the *Atlantic* that one—but will hereafter be recognized and enjoyed in our pages. Certain features of the former necessarily disappear; but retaining its chief writers, we shall aim to perpetuate the finest characteristics of a magazine which for eleven years has been a presence in our periodical literature so distinctly agreeable and useful that it could not wholly pass away without great public regret."

We quote these complimentary allusions to the *Galaxy* as a matter of interest, perhaps, to the readers of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL*, who are doubtless aware that the *Galaxy* and the *JOURNAL* have been under the same editorial management, both having been originally established and conducted by the Messrs. Church. A recent dissolution of relations to the Messrs. Sheldon and Co., who shared with them the proprietorship of the *Galaxy*, compelled the editors to choose between undertaking to publish, as well as to edit, the magazine, and accepting a proposition for the union of the *Galaxy* with the *Atlantic Monthly*. We may congratulate the readers of the *Galaxy* upon having joined themselves to the parish of so competent an editor as Mr. W. D. Howells of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which owes so much to his charm as a writer and his fine taste as a literary critic.

In consequence of the reduction of force in the Surgeon-General's Office, the examinations for pensions are fifteen months in arrears.

GEN. DIX, Admiral Trenchard and Gen. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., were among the managers of the flower party given at Delmonico's, in New York, Monday evening, Jan. 21.

Two Russian officers were tried some time since for selling good guns as old brass. One was condemned to be shot and the other to be hanged. The former was easily disposed of, but no one in Russia, as the story goes, would undertake the execution of the latter, and an appeal is now being made in Poland.

COL. ADAMS, delegate of the Cherokee Nation, was before the House Committee on Territories January 21, and spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the bill to establish the Territorial Government of Oklahoma in the Indian Territory. He argued that the proposition was in the interest of land speculators and in violation of treaties and the decisions of the Supreme Court.

FROM Alaska continue to come reports of threatening demonstrations by the Indians. The Sitka and Hutzian Indians are at war. Mr. Dennis, the United States Custom House officer at Wrangel, has made a raid on the Hootimoo whiskey makers, both Indians and white men. He discovered and destroyed twenty-one stills, some with whiskey and much material for manufacturing it.

THE New York *World* thus disposes of the iron-clad question: "France had the second finest iron-clad fleet in the world when the war of 1870 broke out, and it did nothing. Turkey had the third finest fleet of iron-clads in the world when the war of 1870 broke out, and it has done nothing. England has the finest iron-clad fleet in the world, and its crack vessels have rammed each other, sunk, foundered and burst their boilers."

TRENTON is looking for a gay season this winter, with Governor McClellan presiding at the capital of New Jersey. On the day of the inauguration a party of friends from New York, who went over for the ceremonies, were afterwards entertained at the Governor's residence at lunch. The afternoon was taken up with a series of serenades from all the different visiting clubs and societies who came in turn to the Governor's residence to greet him, and the enthusiasm was very great. During the coming week Governor and Mrs. McClellan will have a large evening reception, at which it is expected all Jersey will be present, and after this a series of dinners will be given. *Harper's Weekly* publishes what it calls a New Jersey mirage. It is an image of the White House as seen from Trenton through the haze of a New Jersey fog.

A SPECIAL despatch to the N. Y. *Times*, says: A remarkably thrilling accident and narrow escape from death occurred on Mount Washington last Sunday. Serg. O. S. M. Cone, the United States Signal Service observer on the summit, has been ordered to Washington for medical treatment, and Sunday being the first day suitable for a descent, the Sergeant, with two companions, started for the base of the mountain. Their chosen vehicle was a sled and their track that of the Mount Washington Railway. The sled sped along in safety until it reached the flat above "Jacob's Ladder," where the party decided, on account of the steepness of the remaining slope, to lighten the load. The sled was stopped, two of the party got off, and Serg. Cone, with his baggage strapped to the sled, started on his perilous journey. The sled had been journeying at about 30 miles an hour, but now with its lighter burden it dashed down the almost precipitous slope at a rate of about 40 miles per hour. The increase of momentum was so sudden that the Sergeant lost his balance, and was hurled 100 feet headlong into the deep snow, striking on his head and shoulders. His companions reached him as quickly as possible, finding him unconscious. They then clambered down to the base of the mountain and returned some two hours after with assistance. The Sergeant was still unconscious, and on an improvised litter they bore him to Littleton, where he now lies receiving medical treatment. His injuries consist of severe bruises on his head, face, and shoulders, but it is thought that no internal hurts exist. The depth of the snow where he fell only prevented the loss to the Government of an efficient non-commissioned officer.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE GENERAL STAFF.—INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—An incompetent officer is a fraud upon the community. The great protection against frauds of any kind in the military organization is an able and efficient discharge of its duties by the Inspector's Department. Had this department of the French army been properly administered by able and fearless officers it is doubtful if the Emperor Napoleon would have precipitated the Franco-German war, to find, when it was too late, that his army was unprepared for such a strain.

The duties of division and brigade inspectors are prescribed in various sections of the Military Code, General Regulations and Tactics.

Paragraphs 703 and 704 G. R. declare:

703, "It is through the inspecting officers that the Commander-in-Chief is to be made acquainted with the actual state and condition of the forces, and, more especially, the character and proficiency of the officers." 704, "It being an object of the highest importance to the efficiency of the service that the inspecting officer should make a complete and thorough examination of the uniform, arms, equipments, numbers, and discipline of the forces, commanding officers will see that he has every facility for such examination afforded to him."

The principles embodied in these two paragraphs should be found in every regulation or provision for the government of the officers of the Inspector's Department. To maintain even a reasonable amount of proficiency it must be organized as a department. Par. 677, G. R., should be repealed; the Code does not permit its application to the annual inspection and muster. Section 47, M. C., requires that "the division and brigade inspectors, whenever required by the inspector-general, shall report to him the condition of their respective divisions or brigades, and shall also, upon his request, report to him upon any matter properly belonging to his department, which may require examination within their respective division or brigade districts." The words italicized should be repealed; they are contrary to sound military principles and practically invalidate the rest of the section. The appointments of division and brigade inspectors being made at present entirely independently of the inspector-general he should be permitted to make his own selection of officers for special duty.

Section 55, M. C., requires division and brigade inspectors to report annually to the Chief of Ordnance the condition of the ordnance, arms, implements, and other equipments in use by the batteries attached to their respective divisions or brigades.

Section 130, M., provides for an annual parade of each regiment, battalion, separate troop, battery or company, to be made "at such time and place as the commanding officers of their respective divisions or brigades shall order and direct, for the purpose of muster, discipline, inspection, and review. . . . At such annual parade an inspection and muster shall be made by the division or brigade inspector of each officer, musician and private present and absent." "The inspector shall, at the same time or immediately thereafter, file one of the said muster-rolls in the office of the adjutant-general."

The above section clearly treats the inspector as a departmental officer. The commanding officer has nothing to do but order and direct the time and place for the parade; the inspection and muster should be completely under the management of the inspector—who is virtually independent, during these ceremonies, of the general upon whose staff he serves. Where a general officer shows his ignorance of the status of the inspection and of the customs and courtesies of the service, by interfering in the ceremonies of review and muster, the result of the inspection will be an organization upon paper, which if depended upon to the extent which the report would seem to warrant would be found miserably deficient. The musters and inspections as at present held in New York city, with the exception of those in a single brigade, are simply a farce, so far as their answering the purpose for which they are intended. No one knows this better than the inspector-general. Were he to avail himself of the provisions of section 101, M. C., and recommend to the Commander-in-Chief the ordering of every incompetent inspector before the Military Examining Board it is possible that we should see the last of such disgraceful spectacles as have been witnessed in New York city, where repeating has been practiced directly under the eyes of the inspector; where men absent have been personated by others; the inspector and commanding officers allowing the mustering of men who were identified by officers of other organizations as belonging to their commands; and where men neither fully uniformed, armed, or equipped were mustered in the ranks. These are evils which if permitted to continue will sap the life and efficiency of our National Guard.

It is understood that the inspector-general, with a view to remedy this weakness, intends to recommend the creation of a special corps of assistant inspectors-general, who will be charged with the making of all official inspections for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, thereby relieving the division and brigade inspectors of all departmental duties, and leaving them as ornamental appendages to the staffs of general officers for such purposes as their chiefs may select. This course if adopted will ingraft an element of weakness—a responsible position will be reduced to one of show merely—and the power of the department will be concentrated in the hands of a few officers appointed by and holding office during the pleasure of their chief.

So long as the inspector-general is as conscientious and able an officer as is Gen. Woodward all would go well; but were his successor a man of political aspirations these assistants would soon degenerate and become as unreliable as those now are whom it is desired to replace.

The use of the State Board (section 101, M. C.) to remove incompetent inspectors, the establishment of an examination to ascertain the qualifications of appointees for the position of division or brigade inspectors, would soon weed out the incompetents. In order to prevent any favoritism the inspectors might be detailed to inspect other divisions or brigades than those to which they were attached. This plan would accomplish the result desired, and without the disadvantages of the other plan; it would also create a spirit of emulation among the different organizations. As a still further precaution it might be desirable to remove the designation of the time and place for the annual inspection and muster from the division and brigade commanders to the inspector-general.

**FIFTH NEW YORK.**—The officers and non-commissioned officers of the right wing of this regiment, Cos. A, B, C, E, and K, held a skeleton drill in the school of the battalion, at the armory, on Monday, Jan. 21. Assembly was sounded promptly at 8 o'clock, the battalion being formed in four commands of eight front. The roll call and formation of the non-coms. were very slow, it being the lately appointed sergeant-major's debut. The line formation was poor and ought to have been repeated. Colonel Spencer acted as instructor, the exercises consisting of a general alignment, the manual and lighter movements in the school of the battalion, such as the direct marches and the breaking from the right to march to the left in column of fours. The distances were not always exact, and the step altogether too slow, being nearer to common than quick time. The wisdom of the order that forbids in the 1st Brigade Battalion drills with a front of less than twelve files was very clearly demonstrated at this drill; for the movements even if executed without errors, looked awkward. Lieut.-Col. Gimpel assumed command at 8:30 P. M., and double column of fours, left and right front into line, and fours right, rear fours on right into line were only fairly executed, but on repetition were good. Close column on first and fourth companies, right and left in front were marred, through the apparent lack of instruction of the officers and guides, but were repeated again and again, so that at last they were fully understood. The deployment were in the beginning weakened by the captain of the second company, who allowed his command to pass beyond its point in line, and then failed to halt within the required three yards before dressing. The first and third companies were marched and halted with great exactness. The ployment on first company left in front, was very irregular, caused by a mistaken command of division instead of company by the captain of the third company, the mixing up of the companies was, however, averted by the Adjutant, who, throughout the evening, proved of great help to the instructor with one exception, when, in the double column of fours, he directed the captain and the guide of the third company—the leading one in the second column—to change places to the front of the right file. The captain, however, remained very properly in his place. The double column as well as its deployment was well performed, especially when on repetition it was deployed by two movements. The marching in column of companies and changes of direction were at the start mediocre. On wheeling into line from column of fours the instructor impressed upon the officers the necessity of dressing promptly. In the advance in line the sergeant acting as color-bearer had to be cautioned to advance six yards. Right of companies rear into column was spoiled by some of the captains not halting in their proper places, the captain of the second company invariably marching too far to the rear instead of halting on his former line. After a handsome dress parade the command was dismissed. The drill was thorough and instructive, the movements being repeated until fully understood by both officers and men. Lieut.-Col. Gimpel, who handled a battalion for the first time, has proved himself a capable instructor, and the regiment may be congratulated on his promotion. The drills in the 5th are usually closed at 9:30 P. M., and the men are generally fairly if kept later; yet so interesting did Col. Gimpel make his drill that the men failed to note time. It was quarter past ten when the battalion was dismissed, officers and men thanking the colonel for his patience and perseverance.

The annual ball of this regiment held January 23 was a complete success. The hall was well crowded during the evening, and almost every regiment in the 1st Division being represented. The officers and members of the 5th were out in full force, while the several committee men spared no pains to entertain their guests.

**EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—Co. F, Capt. John D. McLean, drilled at the armory on Monday, January 24. Time has as yet ceased to be any object in the assembling for drill of the companies of the 8th, for it was fifteen minutes past eight o'clock when the sergeant ordered "fall in." The men were very careless in obeying this order, and when they had finally straggled into single rank, they were marched to the squad room, and after some delay escorted to the main hall. Here the company was formed in two ranks, but the execution not pleasing the sergeant he repeated the formation three times. Roll was then called and the company, twelve files front, turned over to the captain. The appearance of the company was anything but soldierly; the uniforms were loosely thrown on, and incompletely buttoned; there were but six bayonet scabbards in the company, the bayonet being inserted in the loop of the jacket, while not a single cartridge box was visible in the ranks. The captain received the command, and commenced the manual without a single thought as to an inspection of his men, and it is doubtful, if they had reported in citizen's dress, whether he would have noticed the omission. The manual was fair, showing that at some previous time the men had received some instruction, the motions being clear and distinct. The stack arms was very good. The step in column of fours was very fair, but distances and alignments were totally neglected; the change to column of files was poor, the step being increased to almost 125 to the minute. On right into line from column of fours was excellent, the halt very marked, and the fours bringing the pieces to the carry in a very even manner. In wheeling into column of fours the rear ranks invariably failed to fall back to the thirty-two inches, while the sergeant on the right was fully forty instead of twenty-one inches in front of the first four. The marching company front, notwithstanding the rapid step, were excellent, and the wheelings fair. An advance and retreat in line was very bad, owing to the failure of the fours to wheel together, and some of them were compelled to take up the double time in order to reach the line. At 9 o'clock a rest was ordered, and at the "attention" several late men were allowed to fall in. Among the late arrivals one sergeant was noticed; and at the order to fall in, he completely ignored the command and continued to smoke his pipe of peace. He was either too independent or too lazy to drill, and was not reprimanded. The company was here turned over to the second lieutenant, he repeating the previous movements, all with a decided improvement. Throughout the drill the men were steady and attentive, and did not show the least inclination to carry on talk. They, however, were altogether too free with the officers, hailing the captain by the familiar title of "cap." The material of this company is excellent, and the discipline good; but it is to be feared that under the very lax management of the present officers the morale of

the organization will suffer. "Familiarity breeds contempt," and the captain of this company should remember this old adage.

**NINTH NEW YORK.**—During the drill season Col. Hitchcock has made it a rule to visit each company at least once a month, paying his respects to the captain when least expected. This action of the colonel had two good effects, it kept up the attendance, and made officers and men diligent in the giving and receiving of instruction. Unfortunately for the welfare of the 9th, for the past two months or more, Col. Hitchcock has been confined to his house, and his absence from this armory is plainly observed in the attendance at drill and the method of instruction. The average attendance has now settled down to 12 files, while numbers of the men consider 8:15 as the proper hour to report for drill. The attention of the men has not been freely given to the instructor, and the drill and discipline has been falling off. Cos. H and E drilled on Friday, January 18, the fronts being twelve files each. It was twenty minutes past eight o'clock when Co. H entered the main room, and then the roll had to be called and the company formed. The drill of this company was comparatively good, very few errors being observed, and those more from inattention than ignorance. The captain is a good instructor and impressed the men with his energy. The march in column of fours was good, distances and alignments excellent; the step, however, was too slow, while the distances between the guides and the first and rear fours was, during the whole drill, nearly twice too great. Twenty-one inches is the correct allowance. The wheelings by company were excellent; they would have been improved, however, if the men in the centre of the company would look toward the marching flank instead of at their feet. The left front into line in quick and double time was fairly executed, although at the double time the fours would struggle. The hands were promptly raised at the order, and the effort to halt, previous to the carry, was marked. The captain repeatedly called attention to this halt and carry. On left into line from column of fours was, on the first execution, spoiled by inattention, for the men endeavored to repeat the "front into line." They were, however, quickly brought to their senses by the instructor, and the movement fairly performed. A repetition was well done. The marching company front were good, as were the oblique movements. The formation of single and double ranks, and the movements in single ranks, were excellent, the distances and alignments being well preserved. The manual was not good.

Co. E marched into the large drill room at 8:30 o'clock, and after a few movements in the manual, commenced marching. The drill of this company consisted mainly of company front and column of fours marching, the captain merely giving his orders and not seeing whether they were properly executed or not. The distances, which were very uneven, were not once corrected, nor were the men cautioned as to the guide during the movements. The manual was very ragged, the motions being slurred and the men inattentive. The drill of this company could hardly have been considered satisfactory. If the junior field officers of the regiment would occasionally visit the armory on other than headquarters' nights, and exercise their prerogative of criticism, and, if need be, instructing the company officers, an improvement in attendance and attention would soon be noticed at these company drills.

**ELEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Companies A, B, D, E and F, composing the right wing of this regiment, were assembled at the armory, Centre Market, on January 22, for battalion drill, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Kraeger. The companies were promptly formed, and at 8 o'clock sharp "first sergeant's call" was sounded. The appearance and promptness of the sergeants during the giving of the reports were not commendable, nor did the adjutant exact anything like full discipline from these subordinates. The equalization was four commands eight front, just 64 men, which with the addition of sergeants and officers, would make the battalion of five companies barely 90 all told for duty. The formation was miserable; the companies straggling around the room, officers' file closers and men seemingly disputing as to the correct method of marching in column of fours. The guides did not all come on the line, nor invert their pieces, while the third company failed to support arms. After "guides post" the adjutant ordered the carry arms from the right of the battalion, and after presenting the command to the colonel, he marched around by his right and rear, as at dress parade. The adjutant might read paragraphs 373 to 381 Tactics, with some benefit to himself. After a few movements in the manual, the colonel advanced the line to the front, faced it about, and marched in retreat. To say that the execution was poor would be a compliment; it was positively wretched, neither officers, sergeants or men having the slightest conception of their several duties. Colonel Kraeger halted the line, individually explained their duties to the officers, and repeated the movements again and again, but with very poor success. The officers could not learn, and the men were careless. To break into column of companies and reform line by right and left wheel were next attempted, and after several repetitions were fairly executed, although the commanders of the color and left companies exhibited lamentable ignorance of their positions. On wheeling into column the two right captains several times ordered the support arms, and were not corrected by the instructor. To form divisions from column of companies was the next movement, and although the instructor worked hard, he could not succeed in making the captains of the even companies understand the movement. In vain he explained the principles of the "oblique" from a halt; the captains could not understand the necessity of the men making the half face. Consequently the movements were most wretchedly executed. Right by companies had the same general defects. In the formation of the divisions the captains would insist on dressing to the wrong flank, although repeatedly instructed as to the correct method. The close in mass on first company was the only well executed movement during the drill, and even here the captains forgot to order the support arms. A march in column of fours was fair, step good and distances well maintained; the file closers, however, marched so close to the column that they appeared as part of the fours; they almost touched elbows. From this column of fours companies left front into line was performed; then companies right forward fours right, and then battalion left front into line. The instructor was careful in explaining this movement, yet not one of the companies came front into line in double time, the rear four of each company straggling in as best it could. After several repetitions the front was fairly formed, although at the close it is safe to say that neither officers or men understood the movement. After repeating the above movements the battalion was dismissed. As a whole the drill must be considered a failure; not from any fault of the lieutenant-colonel; but because the men have not been properly instructed in the school of the company or even the squad, while the company commanders with the exception of the first company had not the remotest idea of the school of the battalion. The 11th badly needs squad and company drills, and if Colonel Unbekant will follow the example of the 5th regiment, suspend battalion and wing drills, and devote



the time and attention of his field officers to the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers, and the superintendence of company drills, the regiment may be brought out of the chaos which now exists. During nearly the whole drill the attention of the men was distracted from the movements by the shrill scream of a fife, manipulated in one of the company rooms.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK.**—Col. Cruger intends to exact full duty from every officer and man of this regt., as witnessed by the late General Orders issued to the regiment. Upon all occasions when any portion of this command is assembled for duty at the regimental armory the senior company officer present will act as officer of the day. He will be held responsible for the inspection of the armory and the instruction of the guard, and is directed to make a report at once to headquarters of any circumstances which may in his opinion need the investigation of the regimental commander. He is also directed to report the absence or lateness of commissioned officers. The commandants of Companies A, B, E, G, H and K are ordered to detail one-half file, and F and I one file for guard duty on each drill night, the companies alternating in the detail of a corporal for the guard. At ten minutes before 8 o'clock, "drummer's call" will be sounded, when the guard will be posted. The members of companies will then repair to their company rooms, and prepare to fall in at the first note of assembly. Immediately upon the cessation of this call, which is to be sounded promptly at 8 o'clock, the first sergeants will face their companies to the front, and commence calling the roll. Assembly is the signal to "fall in," and not a notification to prepare therefor, and company commanders are directed to take stringent measures to discourage tardiness. Company drills will be continued one hour and a half. The field officers are directed to superintend the company drills.

**THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.**—On January 16 this command held a promenade concert, dress parade and review at its armory, Brooklyn. The attendance was fair, and the musical selections were rendered by the regimental band, under Prof. Deverell. After the concert the several companies formed in their separate rooms, and at 8:45 o'clock were marched into the main hall. Ten minutes later adjutant's call was sounded and the regiment, equalized in nine commands of twelve front, was formed for review, the companies entering the line at the right shoulder arms. There is no specific rule for the position of the arms at formation, each command using a mode of its own; the "support," however, is the rule usually adopted in the National Guard, the execution of the motions serving to "show off" the battalion to the best advantage. The bobbing of the heads at the "carry" on this occasion was plainly perceived and detracted from the otherwise handsome appearance of the regiment. The formation was rapid, the companies coming into line in good shape. After receiving the command, Colonel Austin opened the ranks for review. At the command "rear open order," guides are directed to step briskly three yards to the rear. The term briskly is, however, completely forgotten, for guides as a rule retire to a measured cadence, and with a step much shorter than the required fourteen inches, consequently the opening of the ranks is a very slow operation. In the formation of the regiment for review on this occasion the left company was without a closing guide, consequently the rear rank and rank of file closers were not marked as directed in paragraph 383, tactics. Brigadier-General James Jourdan, commanding the 5th Brigade, received the review, and during the ceremony in line the men were remarkably steady. The passage, which was according to the Austin-Morris system, was marred by the failure of the third, fifth and seventh companies to preserve the proper distance. The marching and alignments were, however, excellent. Many of the officers would be much improved by a study of the manual of the sword, par 755, tactics. At the close of the review a short battalion drill was held, the execution of the movements being much inferior to the old precision of the 13th. The manual of arms was only fair, while the position of the pieces at the fix and tuxif bayonet was directly in opposition to the instruction of the tactics. The pieces in many cases were brought to the centre of the body, between the feet, while either, and in some cases both hands were used in manipulating the bayonet. At the march in column of fours the men were unsteady, distances lost, and alignments imperfect, while the step was over 120 to the minute. The space allowed between companies was increased from the required twenty-one inches to in most cases forty-five inches, and at the wheel into line, great gaps were observed between the sub-divisions. On wheeling into line from column of fours the dress is always towards the marching flank, yet the commandants of several of the companies dressed to the opposite flank, and had to be corrected. To and on the right and left close column of divisions were well executed, but on forming the column of fours the company commanders were very slow in giving commands, thereby losing considerable distance. In forming the close column to the left, the guides faced about at the command "front," instead of awaiting the order "guides post." The frequent loss of distance between fours during the marches might be accounted for by the very slippery condition of the floor, which had been waxed and polished for dancing. The military ceremonies were closed with a "dress parade," with unequalized companies, the errors of the first formation being repeated. This ceremony was well executed, and but for the carelessness of one man in the left company who during the "troop" deliberately took off his shako in order to scratch his head, would have been perfect. Ten dances in which soldiers and civilians freely mingled terminated the evening's entertainment.

**FOURTEENTH NEW YORK.**—Since the occupation of the Portland avenue arsenal this regiment has been actively engaged in battalion drills preparatory to the formal opening of the new building. The regiment has been without an armory for over a year, and company drills have been almost entirely neglected; the work of the last month has been, therefore, very severe, the men being exercised in company, division and battalion drills. One of the latter was held on January 16, Lieut.-Col. Schurig being the instructor, assisted by Major Mitchell. At 8:20 o'clock P. M. the regiment, ten companies, equalized to eight files front, was formed by the adjutant and turned over to the lieutenant-colonel. As these drills are preparatory to an exhibition of the battalion, the errors of the formation should be worthy of the consideration of any colonel. This room is perhaps the best adapted of any occupied in the 1st or 2d Divisions for a handsome line formation, the long corridor allowing the companies to stand ready to move at first sound of the call, while the march to the color line through the arches ought to be made most effective. The adjutant, sergeant-major and markers march from this corridor and establish the line facing the right and left to the rear of the markers could wheel by fours and move into line company front. This would make a very handsome formation. As witnessed on this occasion, however, the whole advantage of the position of the room was lost sight of. At adjutant's call the color company instead of entering the room from the right and by the left flank, marched around by the left and rear, and when its position was finally reached, the

captain had to shift to the left flank in order to dress. This marching of the color company, besides being incorrect, delayed the other companies from taking post. The right company, who also should have entered the line from the right and by the left flank, deliberately followed the suit of the color company, marching around by the left and rear. These independent company parades retarded the prompt formation of the regiment. After receiving the command the colonel ordered a march in column of fours. The step off was bad, distances and alignments poor, while the right guides allowed more than double distances between the companies. To and on the right and left close column of divisions from the column of fours was fairly performed, although the guides were not always prompt. The marching companies front and by the flank of subdivisions, with repeated changes of direction and reforming of the battalion line, were very handsomely executed, the command settling to a regular step, although it was much too short and too slow. Right of companies to the front and rear were well done, as were the close column movements. The guides of the regiment need considerable instruction, particularly as to the difference between simultaneous and successive formations. At a general alignment, for instance, when the color, general guides and guides of companies are on the line, the sergeants should not invert their pieces, nor should they invert after a ployment into close column. The position of the piece of the guide while marching in column of companies or divisions should also be explained. The drill as a whole was fair, officers and men being very attentive. The regiment is working hard, in order to make a good show at the opening of the armory; but it should be remembered that it is not steady marching alone that leaves a lasting impression on the spectator. The little points of the tactics, which go to make a perfect battalion drill, should not be overlooked. The several companies are vying as to the beauty and fitting up of their quarters; an active interest is shown in the welfare of the regiment by each and every man, while no efforts are being spared to recruit the command to the full standard.

**GENERAL HEADQUARTERS S. N. Y.**—The commissions issued during the month of December, 1877, are as follows: First Div.—Chas. A. Post, Lieut.-Col. and Ord. Officer; John H. Iselin, Major and A. D. C.; Wm. De Lancey Boughton, Capt. and A. D. C. 8th Brig.—Jacob H. Tremper, Jr., Major and I. R. P. 13th Brig.—Chas. F. Starin, Maj. and Judge-Adv.; Hiram Argersinger, Capt. and Q. M. 8th Regt.—Jas. S. Treacy, Capt.; Jas. J. Fogarty, Second Lieut. 10th Regt.—Horatio P. Stappole, Capt.; John M. Clow, John E. Capron, Frank A. Shepard, First Lieut.; Townsend D. Baker, Cornelius Young, Geo. D. Grosbeck, Second Lieut. 12th Regt.—S. Van Rensselaer Gruger, Col.; Wm. Fanning, Jr., Second Lieut. 13th Regt.—Wm. H. Marshall, Thos. E. Moran, Second Lieut. 16th Batt.—John H. Dunscomb, First Lieut. and Adj. 20th Batt.—Alfred Tanner, Maj.; Benj. J. Hornbeck, Capt.; Wm. S. Kenyon, Jr., Capt. and I. R. P.; Fredk. T. Shultz, First Lieut. 22d Regt.—Clifford M. De Mott, Second Lieut. 23d Regt.—Marks S. Acker, First Lieut. 24th Regt.—Jas. D. Buckley, Geo. A. Cool, First Lieut.; Timothy Horrigan, Second Lieut. 24th Regt.—David Schouw, Henry B. Clark, Arthur W. Kelley, First Lieut. 25th Regt.—Alexander Sheppard, Second Lieut. 110th Batt.—Geo. B. Smith, Capt. and I. R. P.; Griff. D. Palmer, First Lieut. and Adj.

The following resignations have been accepted during the same period: Brig.-Gen. Alonzo Alden, 10th Brig.; Col. Fredk. T. Martin, Judge-Advocate, 3d Division; Lieut.-Col. Aug. Buiknap, Ord. Officer, 1st Div.; Maj. G. H. F. Van Horn, Judge-Advocate, 13th Brig.; E. Alliger, A. D. C., 1st Div.; Capt. S. D. O'Keefe, 8th; A. Whitman, John Cremer, and M. Slatery, 25th; O. E. Patterson, 51st, and S. P. Corlies, 10th regts.; First Lieut. Chas. Slatery, 1st Sep. Co., 10th Brig.; Jas. Gaffney, 25th regt.; Second Lieut. Chas. E. Locke, 1st Sep. Co., 10th Brig.; H. Reinhart, 25th regt.

In conformity to the provisions of section V. of General Orders No. 22, series of 1877, the inspector-general having recommended that none of the companies of the late 103d regiment be retained in the service, the said companies are disbanded, and they are to be immediately mustered out of the service. The commission officers are rendered supernumerary, but they will not be relieved from accountability for public property for which they may be responsible, until they shall have turned it over to the officers authorized to receive the same, and obtained certificates of non-indebtedness from the proper officers of the State. Maj.-Gen. D. P. Wood, commanding the 6th Division, National Guard, is charged with the execution of the order.

**MICHIGAN.**—Our correspondent writes: "The two regiments of Michigan militia have been delayed in the receipt of the pay for their services during the labor riots last summer by a technical misunderstanding—rolls having been made out by some commanders as for 'service,' and by others as for time spent at 'annual encampment,' there being two rates of pay for the different duties. It is plain that the call to arms for service, though the State impudently tried to make the troops believe they were only called out for encampment. The difficulty has at last been settled to the satisfaction of all. The affair has taught the military board that there is imperative need of a more complete military law in Michigan."

"Adj.-Gen. John Robertson, in pursuance of a resolution of the last legislature, prepared a neat and valuable little work, entitled 'The Flags of Michigan,' giving the histories of the colors carried by the Michiganders during the war for the Union. By the way these flags are to be got together and placed in the new capitol building in a few months."

"A new military company has been formed at Grand Rapids, called the National Guard. They have secured the arms, uniforms, etc., of the defunct Centennial Guards. The company is independent of the State militia."

"The older members of the Detroit Pelouze Cadet Corps are figuring on joining the Detroit Light Guard."

"The Jackson Guard, the civil organization of Co. G, 1st regiment, M. S. T., have adopted a new dress uniform—dark blue outway coat, white facing and epaulettes, gold trimmings, slashed tails and sleeves, dark blue pants with white stripe. This company gives a large ball on the 22d of February."

"The Bay City company has elected Edgar A. Cooley captain, and C. R. Hawley first lieutenant, second lieutenant not yet chosen."

"Some of the members of the Ann Arbor company are dissatisfied with the result of the election and appeal to the Adjutant-General to set it aside on the grounds that Capt. Revenough and Lieut. Sorg have served the six years for which they were mustered and have never been remustered in."

"The East Saginaw Rifles, Co. E, 3d regiment, have re-elected their old officers as follows: Captain, D. D. Keeler; 1st Lieut., A. L. Button; 2d Lieut., F. H. Doughty."

"The Lansing Light Guard has been formally rechristened the Governor's Guard. The command has chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: D. Henry McComas, captain; Eugene Angell, first lieutenant; A. C. Jefferson, second lieutenant."

**CONNECTICUT.**—The joint standing committee on military affairs in the Legislature is as follows: Chairman, Hon. Charles R. Fagan. The other members are: Pease, formerly colonel of the 5th regiment militia; Holcombe, Graham, Relyea, Austin, Converse, Gibbs and Carpenter. Messrs. Holcombe and Carpenter were in the volunteer service during the Rebellion. The other members are practical men, but without any military experience.

Capt. Woodbridge, Inspector of Target Practice 1st Connecti-

cut, is giving instruction in target practice to the companies of the regiment, being governed in his instruction by Upton's Tactics and Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice, relating to indoor practice.

Company inspections (full dress) in the 1st Connecticut to be conducted by the field officers, will soon be ordered.

The 3d Connecticut are talking excursion next June to Boston on the occasion of "Bunker Hill day."

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—The 3d regiment was inspected in full winter uniform during the past week, Cos. A, B, C, and E, on Monday evening, January 14, and Cos. F, G, H, and I, on Wednesday evening, January 16. The general appearance of the different companies was good; though the attendance was very poor. The regiment appeared for the first time fully equipped, with haversacks and canteens. The orders were for red blankets, but we noted some white ones interspersed, which was the only thing tending to mar the appearance of the command.

The 6th regiment was also inspected by wings, during the past week. The companies generally looked well, but paraded with slim ranks; arms and equipments in good condition. There seems to be little improvement in regard to drill, and attention given to the details of the tactics. Several errors occurred which can with justice be laid, as usual, at the door of the officers. While there are, no doubt, a few good officers in the command, the poor ones, by their mistakes, spoil all for which there would be no occasion if they would devote a part of their time to study.

Tuesday evening, January 15, Cos. D, E, and K, 1st regiment, assembled an aggregate of one hundred and eleven men and officers for instruction in the school of the battalion, under Capt. Muldoon. After forming a fourth company by details from the above companies the formation of the battalion was rapidly performed, although with not as much exactness as might have been, the different companies coming into line irregularly in formation and in carrying their pieces, while the guides were somewhat slow in coming out. A march in column of fours left in front commenced the drill, distances being well preserved and step regular. Most of the battal movements executed were generally correct except in two or three instances, caused evidently by misunderstanding the orders. The men were prominently attentive, and in this respect the drill was an improvement on the one in December.

A number of amendments to the militia law of 1864 were introduced in the Pennsylvania Senate on January 11.

Section 1 provides for a reduction of the number of companies in the National Guard to 150 infantry, five cavalry, and five artillery. The same to be fully armed and equipped, and located as the necessity of the service, in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, may require. The major generals of the line shall not exceed three, and the brigadier-generals five.

Section 3 provides for their equipment in cap, blouse, and trousers of U. S. Army fatigue pattern, overcoat, blanket, knapsack, haversack and canteen. This uniform to be worn on all State inspections, and when called into active service.

Section 11 reads: Every brigade commander with his regimental commanders, or such of them as he may select, shall constitute a military board, whose duty it shall be to examine the qualifications and efficiency of all commissioned officers in his brigade, or who may hereafter be elected.

Section 8 provides for a general inspector of rifle practice, with the rank of colonel, to be attached to the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He shall arrange for a system of rifle practice for the improvement of the National Guard, prescribe and publish the regulations, and superintend the execution thereof. The bill also provides that the pay of the National Guard when called into active service shall be for officers the same as for officers of like grade in the U. S. Army; for sergeants, \$3 per day; and for corporals, musicians and privates, \$1.50 per day. The bill was introduced into the House appropriating \$100,000 for properly equipping and further carrying out the provisions of the above bill.

**OHIO.**—Capt. J. Fred. Ackerman, I. R. P., 13th regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., writes from Cincinnati as follows: I visited the armory of the Little Greys, 1st regiment, O. N. G., where, as the guest of Capt. John A. Johnson and Lieut. A. N. Renwick, I witnessed the drill of this company, which is considered one of the best disciplined in Ohio. There were twelve files present, and the full complement of sergeants. The State gives but poor encouragement to the National Guardsmen here, furnishing only the arms and equipments, and thus it comes about that they have adopted the fatigue uniform of the Regular Army as being the cheapest and most serviceable. The men compare favorably with our own in intelligence, but in this uniform they present a very different appearance from our companies, in their neat and tasty jackets and trousers. They are armed with the regulation Springfield breech-loader, and the manual was executed with a snap and precision which some of our "crack" companies might strive to emulate. What pleased one most (and very naturally) was the state of proficiency they have attained in the different fringes. The fire, kneeling by file, to the right oblique, and by company, were all excellent, but when the command, "fire lying down" was given, they went down as one man, and the continuous firing in that position was as near as possible simultaneous. I wished also some of our commandants of companies could have seen the bayonet drill executed. When it is taken into consideration that the company have to hire their armory and furnish light and heat, and receive but \$100 a year from the State to defray every expense, the interest that has been developed shows that with the proper support from the State and the citizens generally, Ohio has the material for a fine National Guard. They have faults and several serious ones, such as general unsteadiness, turning of the head in counting fours, coming to halt with a stamp of the foot, bringing their pieces to an order with the old style of pounding; but taking their drill as a whole, I regard it fully equal to any I have seen in Brooklyn, and their fringes were almost perfect.

**ILLINOIS.**—From this State a correspondent writes as follows: "I forward herewith a transcript of the proceedings of our Military Convention. I have no doubt a new era has commenced in the National Guard of the West, and we hail our brothers on the other side of the Alleghenies in a united effort to put the American citizen soldier upon a sound and reliable platform; and first of all let us move with all our power to obtain a repeal of the obsolete law of 1868, under which the citizen soldier is now armed and equipped. Let the number of volunteers sworn into service be restricted to a convenient number, and then let them be thoroughly armed and equipped for any service required at their hands, and then let laws be framed defining closely their rights and duties when called into service. We are watching here with increasing interest the advancement being made by our eastern brethren, and it is our wish and our ambition to equal if we cannot excel."

The Convention referred to met at Springfield, Ill., and was called to order by Maj.-Gen. Hiram Hilliard, A. G. Q. M. and Commissary of the State, on whose nomination Maj.-Gen. Arthur C. Ducaut was elected president, and Brig.-Gen. Jas. T. Torrence, Chas. W. Pevey and Lieut.-Col. J. N. Reed, A. G. Q. M. vice-presidents; Lieut.-Col. Perc. P. Oldershaw, A. G. Q. M. and Lieut. Jas. F. McNeil and J. G. Rapert, secretaries. Two hundred and seventeen officers answered to their names, representing all the commands in the State but five. After the appointment of the various routine committees, Gen. W. E. Strang read a paper on target practice, in which he dwelt at length on the necessity of target practice, and suggested that the State should supply each member of the National Guard with at least twenty rounds of ammunition to be used in target practice; that prizes should be offered for the best marksman, and that expert marksmen should be appointed as inspectors of target practice in brigades and regiments. In the afternoon Governor Shelby M. Cullom made a short address complimenting the officers and men on the service rendered by them during the July riots. Gen. Hilliard followed with an address, in which he gave a brief history of the operations of the department under the militia law, and then submitted a number of suggestions concerning the conduct of business of commands, and how to promote their efficiency. Gen. Hilliard was subsequently presented with an elegant regulation major-general's sword, the presentation address being read by Lieut. J. F. McNeil, who alluded to the appreciation in which the general's services, as well as his ability and courtesy, were held by the officers of the Illinois N. G. Resolutions were adopted recommending the appointment of a committee to prepare a military code, the adoption of the U. S. fatigue uniform, and asking payment of the State for services in July last.



## VARIOUS ITEMS.

— The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has accepted the position Chaplain of the 13th New York.

— The annual meeting of the State Military Association has been postponed until Feb. 2, and 28.

— COMPANY A, 22d New York, will hold an election for captain, vice Waydell, at the regimental armory on Jan. 28.

— The annual reception of the New Haven Grays was held at their armory on Friday evening, Jan. 25.

— The 28th New York are to be mustered out of service and disbanded, at Brooklyn, on Jan. 30. The officers are making strenuous efforts to save the command.

— The Montgomery Grays, champion company of Alabama, held their fourth annual hop at their armory, Montgomery, Ala., on January 22.

— The report of the drill of Cos. C, E, I, and K, 23d New York, is laid over until next issue. Major J. H. Horsfall was in command and the drill was most satisfactory.

— The 27th annual ball, exhibition drill, and sabre exercise of the Jefferson Horse Guards, Sep. Troop, 11th New York Brigade, will be held at Tarn Hall, Williamsburgh, on Jan. 28.

— The rifle ranges of the 5th, 12th, and 22d regiments were inspected by Col. Wingate, Lieut.-Col. Sanford, and Maj. Cowperthwait, on Jan. 22.

— Col. Rodney C. Ward, 23d New York, celebrated on Jan. 22 the twenty-first anniversary of his entry into the National Guard, by a dinner given to the officers of his regiment and a few old comrades.

— COLONEL A. W. Sheldon has been appointed a court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies among the rank and file of the 3d Cavalry, and Separate Troops, and batteries attached to the 1st New York Division. The court will convene on Feb. 4, at 9 West 13th street.

— BRIG.-GEN. James H. Blauvelt, commanding the 7th New York Brigade, was on Jan. 23, presented with a beautiful badge, as a mark of appreciation by his state. The badge is sunburst in the centre of which is a circle surrounding a figure 7. The tips of the sun are dotted with diamonds, while the figure in the centre is formed of the same precious gems. Col. Jackson made the presentation speech.

— The ball of Battery C (formerly Battery B, 2d Division), on Jan. 21, was in every way a success. The interior of Military Hall was appropriately decorated. Gen. Dakin, Gen. Beebe, Col. Briggs, Col. Rueger, Col. Glasser, Major Powell, Major Karcher, Col. Bissell, Major Arthur, Capt. Herbert, and Capt. Hoyt were among the distinguished guests, while the several committees were prompt and efficient.

— COMPANY B, 1st California, and the Oakland Guard, 2d Brigade, held a rifle contest on Jan. 12. Teams ten each, 200 yards standing. Springfield rifle, 45 cal., ten rounds per man. The shooting was excellent, the Oakland team winning by 14 points. The scores were, Oakland team, 385; Co. B, 371. Averages, Oakland, 38½—77.6-10 per cent.; Co. B, 371—74.2-10 per cent. The weather was fair, with a strong wind.

— A CORRESPONDENT, whose letter is delayed until another week, urges the State Military Association to consider the question of providing for a practical, as well as a theoretical examination of candidates for appointment as officers and N. C. officers in the National Guard, so that a mere parrot-like repetition of the tactics will not pass a man. He proposes conditional commissions for officers.

— COLONEL James McLeer, 14th regiment, Lieut.-Colonel H. H. Beadle, 13th regiment, and Major J. Y. Culyer, Engineer 5th Brigade Staff, have been appointed a court-martial for the trial of Captain Noah L. Cochran, Co. I, 13th New York. The court is directed to convene at Brigade Headquarters on Feb. 1, at 8 p. m., and Major Wm. M. Ivane, Brigade Judge-Advocate, is ordered to attend. The charges have been preferred by Col. D. E. Austin, the regimental commander.

— The field officers, N. C. Staff, and Cos. F, A, D, and K, of the 23d New York, will have battalion drill at the armory in fatigue, Thursday evening, February 7; full dress, Feb. 12. Cos. B, E, C, and G, fatigue, Thursday evening, Feb. 21; full dress, Feb. 27. Tickets are required for admission to the drills of Feb. 19 and 27. Col. R. C. Ward, Lieut.-Col. Geo. C. Bradley, Major Louis Finkelmeier, and Major Alex. Cameron, J.-A. meet at the armory of the 23d New York, Feb. 5, as a G. O. C. M., to try delinquent officers of the 11th Brigade.

— On Jan. 8, the National company, C, 2d California, elected the following civil officers for the year 1878: Recording Secretary (second term), C. A. Dunn; Financial Secretary (tenth term), J. P. Robertson; Treasurer (ninth term), F. G. Smith; Auditing Committee, Peterson, Sprout, and Mayers; Armory Committee, Le Breton, Peterson, and Noonan. It was shown by the 1st Sergeant's report that the average percentage at roll calls during the year was over 62. The following are the names of the winners of the company medals for this year: C. Nash, first; E. C. Snook, Sr., second; H. T. Sime, third; F. C. Alton, fourth; L. M. Nickerson, fifth.

— The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a special meeting Jan. 7, Judge Stanton in the chair. Gen. John B. Woodward was appointed Chief Executive Officer for the Spring rifle meeting. Gen. Woodward, Major Fulton, and Lieut.-Col. Sanford, are the committee to prepare the spring programme. The printing of the annual report was referred to the secretary, with power. A committee of three, comprising Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Col. G. W. Wingate, and Judge Henry G. Gliderleeve, was appointed to prepare a revised edition of the General Regulations, with the view of rendering the shooting at Creedmoor more systematic and rapid.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

A. F. B. asks: 1. Did the iron-clad *Dunderberg* ever lay at anchor in the North River? 2. Does Germany send young men to West Point to be educated? 3. Answer: 1. The *Dunderberg* was built and launched on the East River, New York. 2. No.

Ensign asks: When are the Army and Navy Registers issued each year? Ans.—In January. May a boy be appointed to the Naval Academy two months before his eighteenth birthday? Ans.—Yes. Who is the youngest admiral in the Navy that has just returned from a cruise? Ans.—The youngest rear admiral is Thos. H. Patterson, Danl. Ammen, who were both born in May, 1829; Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds, who was the last who returned from a cruise, arrived in Washington from the command of the Asiatic Station, September 21, 1877. How can I get an order for an English Army and Navy Register? Ans.—You can buy one through D. Van Nostrand, 23 Murray street, New York.

MAGAZINE GUNS.—The Evans magazine gun carries thirty-four cartridges in the stock, each of which rests in a separate cell, and can be conducted to the breech without danger of exploding the others. It is claimed that these thirty-four cartridges can be discharged singly in twenty seconds, and this is perhaps one of the best proofs that a magazine gun is not yet needed for service, for the rapidity of fire would so heat the barrel that the weapon would be useless before the thirtieth shot had been fired. Even if it were practicable to keep the barrel from heating, it would need a wagon for each squad of four men to carry the cartridges they could fire in twenty minutes. The Springfield breech-loader can use up as many cartridges as it is convenient to bring to the front, and the bullets can be fired with accuracy at longer distances than any of the magazine guns claim for their range.—*Alta California*.

## THE STORY OF NEW ORLEANS.

THE Louisville *Courier Journal* celebrates the 63d anniversary of New Orleans, with an article on the battle, in which it quotes from the testimony concerning the battle of an eye witness, General John Adair: During the morning of Dec. 23, 1812, the day on which Jackson made the celebrated night attack which saved New Orleans, while all were prepared for an attempt on the part of the British to take New Orleans, none were looking for the impending calamity to fall so suddenly. Gen. Adair said that Jackson's officers were eating their dinner; he had finished eating the small pittance of rice, all that his ill health permitted him to take. He seemed to be dreamily smoking his pipe, when the door of the dining room was suddenly thrown open and Villere's son entered, from his father's plantation, with the news that "the enemy had landed." Gen. Adair said that he was looking at Jackson while the boy was speaking, and by the time the four words were uttered by the boy Jackson sprang from his chair, saying: "By the eternal, they must be flogged before to-morrow morning." Adair said that Jackson seemed to be eight feet high when he said this. Gen. Adair said that he supposed that Gen. Jackson was talking "buncombe," because he had not the least idea of the force or equipment of the invading enemy, and military law required that he, as a commander of a defensive force, should be well advised of these important points before he undertook an attack. But Gen. Adair said that in less than fifteen minutes after the announcement by the boy there was nothing in the neighborhood of Jackson that was not moving with celerity and energy.

In an incredibly short space of time Carroll's and Coffee's command, which were encamped five miles above the city, were marching through the streets of New Orleans. Coffee's brigade had just made its marvellous march, without rations, across the swamps of Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, and was but poorly prepared for battle. But for Laflitte, the pirate, Jackson could not have furnished his men with flints for their muskets. As Jackson marched at the head of his forces through the streets, the women and children were screaming in affright at the windows and on the balconies. He lifted his chapeau and bowed to them, saying, "The city shall be defended," and his cheering words and demeanor disarmed them of their fears.

Between eight and nine o'clock he reached a spot from which he could make a reconnaissance, and he made it thoroughly. His troops were properly disposed, and waited only for his signal.

As soon as everything was ready Jackson gave the command to fire, and his troops, along the entire line, obeyed him with a will. Then, and not until then, did the gunboat open with its artillery. The battle was well fought, but Jackson drove the enemy before him; he seemed to be everywhere in his line where he was needed, and every man in his force appeared to be animated by his indomitable will and valor. His troops encamped on the ground they had so nobly won. The next morning Jackson, without being disturbed by the enemy, slowly marched his forces back to the plain of Chalmette, cut the levee of the Mississippi, and began the intrenchments that enabled him to defeat the enemy on the 28th of December, and to inflict the unparalleled disaster on the 8th of January.

This night attack is the key to Jackson's remarkable campaign in Louisiana. But for it the enemy could have marched into New Orleans on the 24th of December.

The seizure of this military moment by Jackson was by a species of intuition. He played a bold game on Generals Keane, Gibbs, and Lambert. When he uttered the sentence, "The enemy must be flogged before to-morrow morning," he knew perfectly well that the British generals knew the military law governing the commander of a defensive force as well as he did. Hence he determined to paralyze, by a night attack, the British army, and to impress upon it the idea that he had a large force under him. This he succeeded in doing, and they never, until they were ruined, knew how weak and how poorly equipped his force was.

(From the Chicago Times.)

## THE REGULAR ARMY.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Jan. 9.

THE Times of Monday contains a description of the battle field where Gen. Custer and his troops fought and fell, as the same appeared to an eye-witness, who condemns, as others have, the neglect of the Government in not having the remains of those unfortunate soldiers properly interred.

Now, in justice to the meagre Army which this Government does not support in idleness, permit an old soldier of the late war, who also served several years in Gen. Custer's regiment, to say that we may be sure all was done which the attending difficulties reasonably admitted of, toward a decent burial of those soldiers. The public does not know and probably never will know what toiling "hewers of wood and drawers of water," the soldiers of the United States Army are. It is useless to mention all their "duties," but in addition to their regular duties of standing guard, and all other usual military duties, they have to perform about all the kinds of labor and toil which common laborers are ordinarily hired for. I know it is a waste of breath to speak about it, yet I also know that our soldiers have often been called "scavengers" because of the labors they are forced to perform.

The same copy of the *Times* contains an article of complaint from a soldier of the 3d Infantry as to the hardships attending the campaign in Montana, and who makes odious comparisons between the accommodations of officers and those of enlisted men, laundresses, and children while on the march. It is not that the officers and their families have so much of comfort, or more than they should have, but that the enlisted man has too little. The trouble all originates

from the same source. It is too much economy; too few soldiers, and too little regard for their comfort and welfare (which is not the fault of the officers, but of the law makers), and which deficiencies are magnified and intensified when pulled and hustled around from one territory to another (every time a band of Indians have a few sacks of corn meal issued to them instead of flour.) The soldier enlists to serve as a soldier, but soon learns that he has to be "Jack of all trades," and especially that of common drudgery, snatching a few minutes of sleep between times, and eating on the run.

Yes, truly, it is a waste of breath to recite any wrongs done in the name of the Government, especially when the despatches from Washington tell us that Mr. Banning, chairman of the House Military Committee in Congress, will introduce to that body a bill to materially reduce our Army.

Great heavens! what are we coming to? Are we all fools in America? Do we, as a nation, learn nothing from history? Does Mr. Banning, and others in the east, believe that all the published recitals of Indian butcheries on the frontier every year are all lies?

If our national legislators and rulers could have looked upon the scenes of blood that the writer has, in the west, they would make haste slowly to reduce our Regular Army. If they could witness the deaths and tortures of wives and mothers and children, at the hands of the red fiends, that I have seen and known, on the unprotected frontier; could they listen to the bloody, vivid descriptions, by the devils themselves (through interpreters), when making "friendly" visits to camp and post, of their diabolical evening entertainments over the death agonies of soldiers who have been taken prisoners by them and tortured to death slowly for the Indians' edification; could those congressmen see, as I have seen, the heart-breaking sights of young white captive mothers, dead, in hastily abandoned villages, clasping their dead children to their breasts, as they lay finally relieved by welcome death from all the horrors that imagination can picture—I say, if our eastern humanitarians could only see these things, and combine with their theories some of the lessons of practical observation, danger, and experience, they would know the anxieties that come to the little homes on the border, where warm hearts beat affectionately toward those who are dear and precious in life, and where death in its most horrible forms is invited by an economical and negligent Government.

If these things could be seen, known, felt, and appreciated by our law-makers generally, now surely our United States Army would not be reduced to save money, and a price thereby placed upon the lives of the average number of citizens annually "killed by the Indians." AN EX-SOLDIER.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

KRUPP has nine and a half millions of dollars insurance on his factories, divided among a dozen companies.

LIEUT.-GEN. VON KUNST, the oldest officer in the German army, died at Munich a few days ago. He was in his 99th year, had been in the service 85 years, and fought in the battle of Neu Brisach, in 1793.

VICTOR EMMANUEL is reported to have always possessed gloomy forebodings of war, and as long as Gen. Bixio lived made a bet with him annually of fifty pheasants that Italy would fight before the next twelvemonth had expired.

THE *Cologne Gazette* says that the enlargement of the German fortresses on the eastern frontier is progressing rapidly. It is expected that the ten new forts of Posen will be finished in 1890. The nine new forts of Königsberg will be completed at the end of 1879.

BETWEEN forty and fifty stokers of ten years' service have refused to re-enlist in the English navy because they are refused 2d. per day extra, and there is a prospect that the stoke holes of some of the heavy English iron-clads will be turned over to inexperienced youth.

DURING the night of the 28th December the torpedo launch of the Russian steamer *Constantine* attacked a Turkish monitor lying at anchor in the Batoum Roads. One struck the monitor amidships and exploded, whereupon several Turkish ships came to the rescue and chased the assailants to Sebastopol.

THE number of deserters from the British army advertised in the *Police Gazette* during the year 1877 has been 7,500, being 200 below the total for 1876. A large proportion of this aggregate is, as usual, made up of desertions over and over again of the same individuals, and it also includes many absentees who are recaptured or voluntary return to their duties.

NEXT June, we learn from the *Montreal Gazette*, there is to be a "grand Dominion band competition" for valuable prizes. The competition will last for three days, and will be open to all regular, volunteer, and properly uniformed bands, which have been six months in existence prior to the competition, which is to take place in Montreal. Our contemporary mentions that in that city alone there are from twenty to twenty-five regularly organized bands. Two thousand dollars had been subscribed by the middle of December last to the fund which is being raised.

It is reported that the German War Office contemplates the division of the engineer force into two separate corps, for field and siege service, corresponding to the division of the artillery recently effected into siege and field artillery, also that a number of cavalry men have been instructed in batches in the use of dynamite cartridges and other violent explosives which may be used in time of war for disabling railways. It is suggested that a certain number of cartridge men, skilled in the use of explosive cartridges, be attached to every mounted regiment.



THE *Army and Navy Gazette* congratulates itself that the Turkish Martini-Peabody has proven itself such an excellent weapon. Most of Moukhtar Pasha's men were raw levies, were not over intelligent, and by no means careful of their arms. Indeed, from want of supervision on the part of the officers, the rifles were generally in a scandalous state of rust and dirt. Yet, notwithstanding neglect, rough treatment, and the absence of cleanliness, the Martini-Peabody has proved itself superior to the Russian rifle.

THE *London Times* says: "It has been usual to employ copper or gun-metal for the manufacture of tools used in connection with explosive materials, from the supposed inability of those metals to create a spark of fire, but experiments have recently proved that sparks can be produced by friction from both gun-metal and copper, and that the alloy known as phosphor-bronze is the least liable to that infirmity of all the materials considered suitable for the purposes required. For the future, therefore, it is ordered that all laboratory knives, scissors, needles, and other articles used in the manipulation or manufacture of gunpowder are to be made of phosphor-bronze."

At the last monthly meeting of the London Meteorological Society, Dec. 19, a paper was read "On the Meteorological Observations Made by the Norwegian Deep Sea Exploring Expedition in the North Atlantic in 1876 and 1877," by Professor H. Mohn. This expedition has been organized in order to carry out for the North Atlantic and the Arctic Ocean an inquiry similar to that conducted by the *Challenger* expedition. The vessel employed was the *Voringen*, of 400 tons burthen, and the period the summer months of 1876 and 1877.

THE English fleet, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hornby, is now at the safer anchorage of Vourlah Bay, a change from Besika which does not appear to be appreciated by either officers or men. It is intended to freight a private steamer for the transport of the 50 to 60 horses, or rather ponies, belonging to the admirals, captains, and officers of the squadron, together with the baggages, kennels, and hunt paraphernalia. The new hunting-ground at Vourlah Bay is said to be a more difficult country, but no doubt good sport will be found.

In concluding a series of five articles on the electric light, the *Engineer* of Dec. 28 says: In conclusion, we would add that there can be no reasonable doubt but that the electric light will be the light of the future for all industrial operations. Little more than a toy a few years since, the electric lamp has now taken an important position in the world, and in a very few years it will have gone far to supersede the use of gas for a great number of purposes. There is, however, little or no prospect that it can be used to light private houses, or even streets. It will have a wide range of utility, but it is not probable that it will much reduce the consumption of gas in our great towns.

THE *Avenir Militaire* complains that France has no artillery corps for fortresses, such as exist in Germany and other countries. At present, for the attack or defence of fortresses, France has its Foot Artillery. During the Franco-German war none of the French forts, with the exception of Belfort, made a successful resistance. France lost Metz, Strasbourg, Sedan, Verdun, Schlestadt, Peronne, Laon, Longwi, Mezières, Soissons, Phalsburg, Neuf-Brisach, and Rocroi, not to mention Paris, which was reduced by famine. In several instances the defenders were not up to their work, and had an insufficient knowledge of the place they were suddenly sent to command.

"W. SHUTE, A. I. C. E.," proposes to use England's obsolete iron-clads, from the *Warrior*, with 4½ in. armor, down to the *Sultan*, *Monarch*, or *Hercules*, with 9 in. or 10 in. of armor, as floating forts for home coast and harbor defence, by first lightening them as much as possible by removing the present heavy machinery, the masts, and all other heavy fittings which are unnecessary for non-seagoing ships, and applying the weight thus saved in the form of an additional armor belt, as strong as can be carried over the water line, magazines, and vital parts only. The few heavy guns retained can, he thinks, be efficiently protected in deck turrets, or may be worked on the Moncrieff system, as preferred.

THE English War Department authorities have revoked the decision at which they arrived some time since to exhibit in the pattern room of the Royal Laboratory Department, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, one of the Whitehead or fish torpedoes, the Lords of the Admiralty having objected to the public display of even the exterior shell of the machine, although it is frequently shown at work and at rest to visitors, native and foreign. It is understood that an important improvement has lately been introduced into the manufacture of this torpedo at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, but the improvement, like the main principle of the invention, is kept a secret.

In view of the possibilities of war, the *Volunteer Service Gazette* congratulates itself that England has, in round numbers, 193,000 enrolled men, of whom nearly 183,000 attended the prescribed drill and exercises for the year, and thereby made themselves technically "efficient." Close upon 160,000 men appeared upon the various parades at the annual official inspections. 16,306 officers and sergeants held the special certificates of "proficiency," about one-third of the number being commissioned officers. The "efficient" consist of 628 horsemen, 33,400 artillery, 7,511 engineers, and 129,763 infantry; besides 1,400 members of the staff of additional regiments. This is in every respect better than last year, which, as regarded efficiency, was the best year then had.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "Great joy is felt at a daring feat accomplished by Capt. Baranoff, commanding the *Rossija*—a vessel lately bought from the Odessa Steamship Navigation Company, and equipped for naval service

—in capturing a Turkish transport with 700 men on board, escorted by two Ottoman men-of-war. Capt. Baranoff, without any regard to the Turkish blockade, ventured as far as Penderaklia, the ancient Heraklia, one hundred and twenty miles from the mouth of the Bosphorus, where he met the *Messina*, sailing from Constantinople to Trebizonde. With great dexterity and laudable boldness, Baranoff attacked the vessel, and with a few well-aimed shots forced her surrender. He quickly repaired with his valuable prize to Sebastopol, whence he has again started on a new expedition."

SPEAKING of the automatic sounding apparatus already described in the *JOURNAL*, *Iron* says: The lead and line have now hardly any claim to be retained for sounding purposes. It is, as is evident, perfectly easy to fit an automatic sounding apparatus, so that the chief officer of a ship can learn all that is necessary without leaving his cabin or his chart room. This is a point of some importance in ships of war, now machinery is so largely relied upon that the proportion of men to tonnage bears no comparison to the practice of our predecessors. A similar remark applies to merchantmen, where labor saving is of at least equal importance. Here, also, the captain should have under his own eye an infallible indicator of the state of water in his hold and tanks, as well as the water ballast. In rough weather, or in case of accident, he could learn at a single glance what the old fashioned sounding pipe could never tell him.

*Engineering* says: That an error has been committed in the design of the *Inflexible*, the largest and most costly of our new ironclads, is now placed beyond question, and it is well understood to have been repeated in the *Ajax* and *Agamemnon*, two somewhat smaller vessels of the same type now building. Like the play of Hamlet without Hamlet, they are citadel ships without their safety being protected by their citadels. The blunder in the *Inflexible* preceded the change in the views of our own constructors on this subject; and a marvellously analogous process has taken place in Italy. It is well known that the *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, the two citadel ships building by the Italian Government, are far worse off in point of stability than the *Inflexible*, and their designers even will not long be able to conceal the fact from their countrymen that a huge blunder has been made in their design. And the Italian constructors are even louder than Mr. Barnaby in announcing that the time for protecting a ship's stability by armor has passed, or is passing away.

THE *London Morning Advertiser* understands, on the best authority, that the question is under discussion at St. Petersburg of transferring the naval power of Russia from the Northern sea to Nicolaieff, Sebastopol or some other port in the south. The time is now felt to have come when the opening of the Dardanelles to the squadrons of Russia may be looked upon as a certainty, and two points will in consequence be brought under immediate discussion—the first as to the selection of the harbor in the Black Sea, and the second as to the extent that Cronstadt shall be dismantled of its present exclusive naval power. An impression prevails that Sebastopol will be the port selected as the headquarters of the naval power of the south; that some point will be chosen near the mouth of the Danube to answer the same purpose that Kertch does on the River Don, and that a strong naval station will be established at Batoum, the acquisition of which is regarded in official quarters as being beyond doubt.

THE English authorities anticipate serious trouble at the Cape of Good Hope, and a troublesome war is imminent. A deputation, Jan. 6th, of merchants and others interested in the Cape colony, waited upon Lord Carnarvon at the Colonial Office, to urge upon him the expediency of sending out additional forces to the Cape and otherwise adopting such means as will allay the apprehension now entertained that the Europeans will be probably outnumbered. Lord Carnarvon told the deputation that the Nineteenth Regiment and a battery of artillery would leave for the scene of action within the next ten days. The Government of Cape Colony is Parliamentary; the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere; the population, about 66,000. Basutoland has a population of 127,223 natives and 378 Europeans. Fingoland has a population of over 45,500. Griqualand West (in which the South African diamond fields are situated) has a population of 45,000, some 20,000 being whites. The Transvaal, formerly a Republic, principally inhabited by Dutch Boers, was last year formally annexed to the Cape. It has an area of 114,360 square miles, and a population of 300,000 inhabitants, of whom about 30,000 are whites. Natal comprises an area of 17,800 square miles, with a seaboard of 200 miles, and a population of 326,957, of whom 297,320 are natives, and 9,147 coolies. Pietermaritzburg, the seat of the Natal Government, has a population of 6,800.

THE excellent correspondent of the *London News* writes as follows, from Orchanie, Dec. 9, 1877: General Gourko's campaign up to this date has been a series of very interesting and cleverly executed movements, which have enabled him to advance without serious check southward to Baba Konak, within a day's ride of Sofia, and even to throw part of his force across the Balkans into the valley near Slatika. The loss has been only about five hundred, all counted, and thus far it may be called a muscular campaign, for in almost every case success has been won by flank movements, which depended entirely on the endurance of the soldiers to accomplish. General Gourko has handled his forces with as much precision as if they were manoeuvring on the parade ground instead of in a wild, mountainous region, where there are no roads, and where every kilometre counts more than five on the plain, for each step in advance among the mountains is gained only by hard climbing and great fatigue. I have already described the march of General Rauch's column to outflank the enemy at the Prayca Pass.

This history of wonderful pluck and endurance is repeated on a less important scale almost every day. Heights are climbed, ravines are crossed and dense forests penetrated by the troops with artillery that seemed to the Turks, and with reason, to be the impregnable natural bulwarks of their chosen positions. They left those points unguarded because apparently inaccessible, and the Russians have found there just the footholds needed to grapple with the enemy or to threaten him out of his strongholds.

THE *United Service Gazette* indulges in this characteristic English growl: "The readiness with which the authorities at the War Office and the Admiralty permit foreign officers to inspect the whole of the material of our arsenals and dockyards, including even inventions kept secret from our naval and military officers, has often been made—and very naturally so—a subject for adverse comment. Not content with confining our good-natured folly to permitting an inspection, it would appear that drawings are now allowed to be taken of the latest improvements in the manufacture of war projectiles at Woolwich. It is true this additional piece of good-nature has only as yet been extended to the United States government, but the principle is not on this account the less objectionable. It is true that Herr Krupp lately engaged the most talented foreman of the shell foundry at Woolwich and two of his juniors for his own works at Essen, and, consequently, as the whole of the secrets of the Woolwich foundry are now at the disposal of that gentleman, perhaps our own authorities think there can be no harm in their becoming a little more known. The engagement by Herr Krupp of the late principal foreman at Woolwich, and other acts which come under the term 'commercial,' show very significantly that patriotism is fast becoming an unknown quantity when brought into juxtaposition with pounds, shillings, and pence. We appear to have arrived at the period when we must cease to 'twit' America or any other Power with its love of the 'almighty dollar.'"

THE annual report of the English Director General of Military Education of Army Schools shows that out of 173,392 men in the British service Jan. 1, 1876, there were 8,540 men who could neither read nor write, 7,614 who could read but not write, 78,748 who could do both, and 78,490 who are described as "better educated." 34,871 men, 10,271 children were in the army schools, for which there were 248 school masters, 186 acting and detachment school masters, 947 soldier assistants, 249 trained school mistresses and 612 pupil teachers. The French have schools of three degrees, the 1st, on the principle of individual instruction, teaching reading, writing, and the four rules of arithmetic; 2d, grammar, arithmetic, general notions of geography, practical notions in the minor operations of war; 3d, French dictation and composition, arithmetic, history of France, geography, the elements of plain geometry, reading maps, and instruction in topography and field fortification. The first school is for one hour a day, and in winter generally two hours, and instruction is obligatory on all soldiers needing such instruction. The second school is intended for corporals proposed for promotion, farriers, sergeants, and one year volunteers. There are two classes a week, each of which is for an hour and a half. At the end of the year those pupils who have attained sufficient knowledge are excused from further attendance. The school of the third class has three classes of one and a half hours each week. It is voluntary, and is reserved for one year volunteers and sub-officers who are required to possess the knowledge it gives them before promotion. In each company, squadron, or battery the captain commanding is intrusted with the direction of the school of the first degree. He causes the officers of his company to superintend the instruction, and he appoints sub-officers, corporals, and educated soldiers as teachers. These teachers receive no extra pay. The school is held in the men's rooms. For the schools of the second and third degrees the colonel appoints at least three professors of the rank of lieutenant or sub-lieutenant. The same subject can be taught by one professor in both schools. In each regiment the colonel appoints a captain director. The latter has under his orders, to take charge of material and to do clerk's work, a secretary, who also looks after the sub-officers' library. The captain director, and the officer professors form a committee of examination, which is presided over by the lieutenant-colonel. The lieutenant-colonel has the direction of all the schools.

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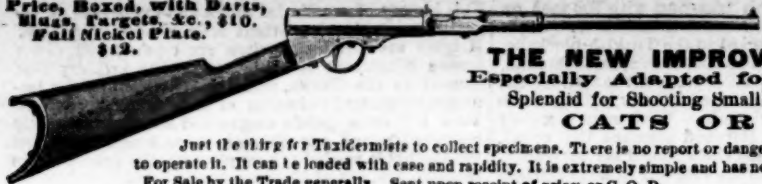
#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

SAMPSON.—At the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., on Jan. 16, MARGARET SEXTON, wife of Commander W. T. Sampson, U. S. N.



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